

APPENDIX A

PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Waktu pengoperasian = 330 hari/tahun

$$= \frac{330 \text{ hari}}{1 \text{ tahun}} \times \frac{24 \text{ jam}}{1 \text{ hari}}$$

$$= 7920 \text{ jam/tahun}$$

Kapasitas produksi susu kecipir = 120.000 L/hari

Kebutuhan bahan baku biji kecipir kotor = 545,8199 kg/jam

Tipe proses: kontinyu

Komposisi biji kecipir [4] :

- protein = 32,8%

- karbohidrat = 36,5%

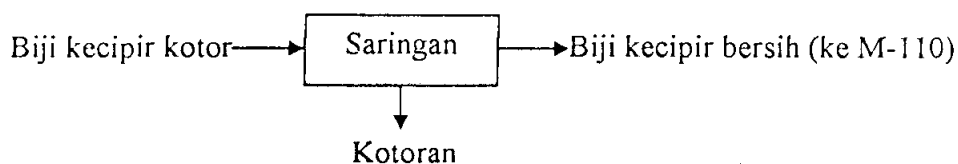
- lemak = 17%

- abu = 4,1%

- H₂O = 9,6%

A.1. Saringan (II-113)

Biji kecipir kotor melewati proses penyaringan untuk menghilangkan pengotor berukuran kecil. Diasumsi bahwa pengotor berukuran kecil yang terikut di biji kecipir sebesar 0,5%.



Massa pengotor yang terikut di biji kecipir = 0,5% x biji kecipir kotor

= 0,5% x 545,8199 kg/jam

= 2,7291 kg/jam

Massa biji kecipir tanpa pengotor = (545,8199 – 2,7291) kg/jam

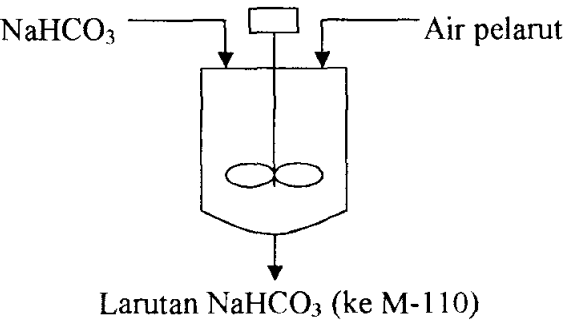
= 543,0908 kg/jam

Komponen dalam biji kecipir masuk dan keluar saringan:

- protein = 32,8% x 543,0908 kg/jam = 178,1338 kg/jam
- karbohidrat = 36,5% x 543,0908 kg/jam = 198,2281 kg/jam
- lemak = 17% x 543,0908 kg/jam = 92,3254 kg/jam
- abu = 4,1% x 543,0908 kg/jam = 22,2667 kg/jam
- H₂O = 9,6% x 543,0908 kg/jam = 52,1367 kg/jam

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar (kg/jam)	
Dari gudang penyimpanan (F-111)		Ke tangki pemasakan (M-110)	
Biji kecipir kotor :	545,8199	Biji kecipir bersih :	543,0908
- protein = 178,1338		- protein = 178,1338	
- karbohidrat = 198,2281		- karbohidrat = 198,2281	
- lemak = 92,3254		- lemak = 92,3254	
- abu = 22,2667		- abu = 22,2667	
- H ₂ O = 52,1367		- H ₂ O = 52,1367	
- Kotoran kecil = 2,7291		Ke unit penampungan	
		Kotoran kecil	2,7291
Total	545,8199	Total	545,8199

A.2. Tangki NaHCO₃ (M-115)



1. Komponen masuk tangki NaHCO_3

Komponen masuk tangki NaHCO_3 adalah air pelarut dan NaHCO_3 .

Perbandingan antara massa biji kecipir dengan massa larutan NaHCO_3 0,5 %
 $= 1 : 2,5$ [4].

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa larutan } \text{NaHCO}_3 \text{ yang dibutuhkan} &= 2,5 \times 543,0908 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 1357,7270 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Konsentrasi larutan NaHCO_3 adalah 0,5%

$$\% \text{NaHCO}_3 = \frac{\text{massa NaHCO}_3}{\text{massa larutan}} \times 100\%$$

$$0,5\% = \frac{\text{massa NaHCO}_3}{1357,7270 \text{ kg/jam}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Massa NaHCO}_3 = 6,7886 \text{ kg/jam}$$

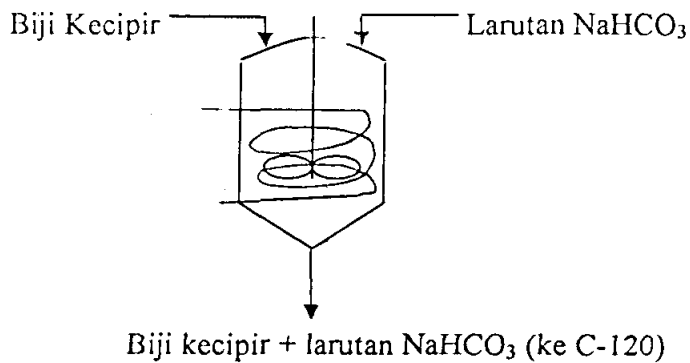
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa H}_2\text{O yang dibutuhkan} &= (1357,7270 - 6,7886) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 1350,9584 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

2. Komponen keluar tangki NaHCO_3

Komponen keluar tangki NaHCO_3 adalah berupa larutan NaHCO_3 dengan laju alir massa 1357,7270 kg/jam

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar(kg/jam)	
Dari unit utilitas H_2O	1350,9584	Ke tangki pemasakan (M-110) Larutan NaHCO_3 :	1357,7270
Dari warehouse (F-III) NaHCO_3	6,7886	- NaHCO_3 = 6,7886	
		- H_2O = 1350,9584	
Total	1357,7270	Total	1357,7270

A.3. Tangki pemasakan (M-110)



1. Komponen masuk tangki pemasakan

Komponen masuk tangki pemasakan berupa biji kecapir dari tangki pemasakan, dan larutan NaHCO₃ dari tangki NaHCO₃.

Massa biji kecapir masuk tangki pemasakan = 543,0908 kg/jam

Massa larutan NaHCO₃ masuk tangki pemasakan = 1357,7270 kg/jam, dengan komponen:

- NaHCO₃ = 6,7886 kg/jam
- H₂O = 1350,9584 kg/jam

2. Komponen keluar tangki pemasakan

Campuran keluar tangki pemasakan:

- protein = 178,1338 kg/jam
- karbohidrat = 198,2281 kg/jam
- lemak = 92,3254 kg/jam
- abu = 22,2667 kg/jam
- H₂O = (52,1367 + 1357,7270) kg/jam = 1403,0751 kg/jam
- NaHCO₃ = 6,7886 kg/jam

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar (kg/jam)	
Dari saringan (H-113)	543,0908	Ke <i>chain conveyor</i> (J-121)	1900,8178
Biji kecipir:		Campuran biji kecipir dan larutan NaHCO ₃ :	
- protein = 178,1338		- protein = 178,1338	
- karbohidrat = 198,2281		- karbohidrat = 198,2281	
- lemak = 92,3254		- lemak = 92,3254	
- abu = 22,2667	1357,7270	- abu = 22,2667	
- H ₂ O = 52,1367		- H ₂ O = 1403,0751	
		- NaHCO ₃ = 6,7886	
Dari tangki NaHCO ₃ (M-114)			
Larutan NaHCO ₃			
- NaHCO ₃ = 6,7886			
- H ₂ O = 1350,9584			
Total	1900,8178	Total	1900,8178

A.4. *Chain Conveyor* (J-121)

1. Komponen masuk *chain conveyor*

Komponen masuk *chain conveyor* berupa campuran biji kecipir dan larutan NaHCO₃ yang keluar dari tangki pemasakan dengan massa 1900,8178 kg/jam.

2. Komponen keluar *chain conveyor*

Komponen keluar *chain conveyor* berupa biji kecipir dan larutan NaHCO₃. Dari percobaan yang telah dilakukan peneliti didapatkan data bahwa massa biji kecipir setelah perendaman akan bertambah sebesar 60% dari berat mula-mula [4].

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa larutan NaHCO}_3 \text{ yang terserap} &= 60\% \times \text{massa biji kecipir mula - mula} \\
 &= 60\% \times 543,0908 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 325,8545 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Larutan NaHCO}_3 \text{ yang tidak terserap} &= (1357,7270 - 325,8545) \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 1031,8725 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$- \text{NaHCO}_3 = 0,5\% \times 1026,7132 \text{ kg/jam} = 5,1594 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$- \text{H}_2\text{O} = (1031,8725 - 5,1594) \text{ kg/jam} = 1026,7132 \text{ kg/jam}$$

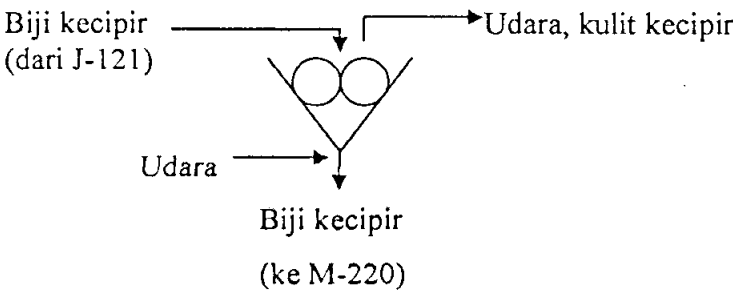
Massa komponen biji kecipir keluar *chain conveyor*:

- protein = 178,1338 kg/jam
- karbohidrat = 198,2281 kg/jam
- lemak = 92,3254 kg/jam
- abu = 22,2667 kg/jam
- H₂O = (1403,0751 – 1026,7132) kg/jam = 376,3619 kg/jam
- NaHCO₃ = (6,7886 – 5,1594) kg/jam = 1,6293 kg/jam

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar (kg/jam)	
Dari tangki pemasakan (M-110) Campuran biji kecipir dan larutan NaHCO ₃ - protein = 178,1338 - karbohidrat = 198,2281 - lemak = 92,3254 - abu = 22,2667 - H ₂ O = 1403,0751 - NaHCO ₃ = 6,7886	1900,8178	Ke pengupasan (C-120) Biji kecipir: - protein = 178,1338 - karbohidrat = 198,2281 - lemak = 92,3254 - abu = 22,2667 - H ₂ O = 376,3619 - NaHCO ₃ = 1,6293	868,9453
		Ke pengolahan Limbah Larutan NaHCO ₃ : - NaHCO ₃ = 5,1594 - H ₂ O = 1026,7132	1031,8725
Total		Total	1900,8178

A.5. Pengupasan (C-120)

Biji kecipir bersih terdiri dari 83% biji, dan 17% kulit [4]. Asumsi yang digunakan di pengupasan adalah pada bagian keluar pengupasan, tidak ada kulit yang terikut di biji kecipir dan tidak ada biji kecipir yang terikut di kulit.



1. Komponen masuk pengupasan

Komponen masuk pengupasan berupa biji kecipir dari ~~chain~~ conveyor dengan massa 1900,8178 kg/jam

Massa komponen biji kecipir:

- protein = 178,1338 kg/jam
- karbohidrat = 198,2281 kg/jam
- lemak = 92,3254 kg/jam
- abu = 22,2667 kg/jam
- H₂O = 376,3619 kg/jam
- NaHCO₃ = 1,6293 kg/jam

2. Komponen keluar pengupasan

Asumsi H₂O yang terikut di udara sebesar 10 %

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa yang terikut di udara} &= 10\% \times 376,3619 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 37,6362 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Komponen keluar pengupasan berupa biji kecipir, dan kulit kecipir.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa biji (kotiledon)} &= 0,83 \times (868,9453 - 37,6362) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 689,9865 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa kulit} &= 0,17 \times (868,9453 - 37,6362) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 141,3225 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Komposisi biji kecipir [4] :

- protein = 23,75 %
- karbohidrat = 17,99 %
- lemak = 8,32 %
- abu = 2,82 %

$$\text{- NaHCO}_3 = 0,19 \%$$

$$\text{- H}_2\text{O} = 46,93 \%$$

Massa komponen dalam biji kecipir (tanpa kulit):

$$\text{- protein} = 0,2375 \times 689,9865 \text{ kg/jam} = 163,8718 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{- karbohidrat} = 0,1799 \times 689,9865 \text{ kg/jam} = 124,1286 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{- lemak} = 0,0832 \times 689,9865 \text{ kg/jam} = 57,4069 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{- abu} = 0,0282 \times 689,9865 \text{ kg/jam} = 19,4576 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{- NaHCO}_3 = 0,0019 \times 689,9865 \text{ kg/jam} = 1,3110 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{- H}_2\text{O} = 0,4693 \times 689,9865 \text{ kg/jam} = 323,8107 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Massa komponen dalam kulit kecipir:

$$\text{- protein} = (178,1338 - 163,8718) \text{ kg/jam} = 14,2620 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{- karbohidrat} = (198,2281 - 124,1286) \text{ kg/jam} = 74,0996 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{- lemak} = (92,3254 - 57,4069) \text{ kg/jam} = 34,9186 \text{ kg/jam}$$

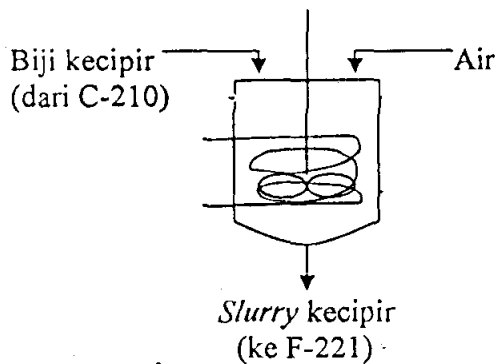
$$\text{- abu} = (22,2667 - 19,4576) \text{ kg/jam} = 2,8091 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{- H}_2\text{O} = (376,3619 - 323,8107) \text{ kg/jam} = 14,9150 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{- NaHCO}_3 = (1,6293 - 1,3110) \text{ kg/jam} = 0,3183 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar (kg/jam)	
Dari chain conveyor (J-121)	868,9453	Ke tangki pencampuran I (M-220)	689,9865
Biji dan kulit kecipir:		Biji kecipir:	
- protein = 178,1338		- protein = 163,8718	
- karbohidrat = 198,2281		- lemak = 57,4069	
- lemak = 92,3254		- karbohidrat = 124,1286	
- abu = 22,2667		- abu = 19,4576	141,3225
- H ₂ O = 376,3619		- H ₂ O = 323,8107	
- NaHCO ₃ = 1,6293		- NaHCO ₃ = 1,3110	
		Ke unit penampungan :	
		Kulit kecipir:	
		- protein = 14,2620	37,6362
		- lemak = 34,9186	
		- karbohidrat = 74,0996	
		- abu = 2,8091	
		- H ₂ O = 14,9150	
		- NaHCO ₃ = 0,3183	
		Ke udara	37,6362
		H ₂ O	
Total	868,9453	Total	868,9453

A.6. Tangki Ekstraksi (M-220)



1. Komponen masuk tangki ekstraksi

Komponen masuk tangki ekstraksi berupa biji kecipir dari penggilingan dan air. Perbandingan massa biji kecipir mula-mula dengan air adalah 1 : 10 [4].

Massa air yang dibutuhkan = $(10 \times 543,0908) \text{ kg/jam}$

= 5430,9080 kg/jam

Massa air yang dibutuhkan di tangki ekstraksi hanya 90%, sedangkan sisanya dipakai di tangki pelarutan gula

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa air yang dibutuhkan di tangki ekstraksi} &= 90\% \times 5430,9080 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 4887,8172 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

2. Komponen keluar tangki ekstraksi

Komponen keluar tangki ekstraksi berupa *slurry* kecipir

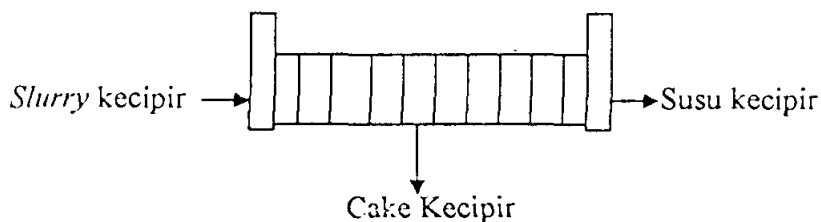
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa } \textit{slurry} \text{ kecipir} &= \text{massa biji kecipir} + \text{massa air panas} \\ &= (689,9865 + 4887,8172) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 5577,8037 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Massa komponen *slurry* kecipir:

- protein = 163,8718 kg/jam
- karbohidrat = 124,1286 kg/jam
- lemak = 57,4069 kg/jam
- abu = 19,4576 kg/jam
- NaHCO_3 = 1,3110 kg/jam
- H_2O = $(323,8107 + 4887,8172) \text{ kg/jam} = 5211,6279 \text{ kg/jam}$

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar (kg/jam)	
Dari penggilingan (C-210)	5,5057	Ke <i>plate and frame filter press</i> (H-220)	5577,8037
Biji kecipir		<i>Slurry</i> kecipir	
- protein = 163,8718		- protein = 163,8718	
- lemak = 57,4069		- lemak = 57,4069	
- karbohidrat = 124,1286		- karbohidrat = 124,1286	
- abu = 19,4576		- abu = 19,4576	
- H_2O = 323,8107		- H_2O = 5211,6279	
- NaHCO_3 = 1,3110		- NaHCO_3 = 1,3110	
Dari unit utilitas:	4887,8172		
Air			
Total	5577,8037	Total	5577,8037

A.7. Plate and Frame Filter Press (H-220)



1. Komponen masuk *plate and frame filter press*

Komponen masuk *plate and frame filter press* berupa *slurry* kedelai dari tangki penampungan I. Massa *slurry* kecipir masuk tangki penampungan I =

5577,8037 kg/jam dengan komponen :

- protein = 163,8718 kg/jam
- karbohidrat = 124,1286 kg/jam
- lemak = 57,4069 kg/jam
- abu = 19,4576 kg/jam
- NaHCO_3 = 1,3110 kg/jam
- H_2O = 5211,6279 kg/jam

2. Komponen keluar *plate and frame filter press*

Komponen keluar *plate and frame filter press* berupa filtrat susu kecipir dan *cake* kecipir. Dari data yang didapat, setiap 1 kg biji kecipir dapat menghasilkan 8 liter susu kecipir [4]. Dengan massa kecipir 543,0908 kg/jam menghasilkan susu kecipir sebanyak x liter

$$\frac{1 \text{ kg}}{543,0908 \text{ kg/jam}} = \frac{8 \text{ liter}}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \text{ liter} \cdot 543,0908 \text{ kg/jam}}{1 \text{ kg}} = 4344,7264 \text{ liter/jam} \times \rho \text{ susu kedelai}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4344,7264 \text{ liter/jam} \times 1,036 \text{ kg/liter} \\
 &= 4501,1366 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Massa komponen susu kecipir [2] :

- protein = $3,40\% \times 4501,1366 \text{ kg/jam} = 153,0386 \text{ kg/jam}$
- karbohidrat = $2,25\% \times 4501,1366 \text{ kg/jam} = 101,2756 \text{ kg/jam}$
- lemak = $1,20\% \times 4501,1366 \text{ kg/jam} = 54,0136 \text{ kg/jam}$
- ash = $0,23\% \times 4501,1366 \text{ kg/jam} = 10,3526 \text{ kg/jam}$
- NaHCO_3 = $0,02\% \times 4501,1366 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,9002 \text{ kg/jam}$
- air = $92,9\% \times 4501,1366 \text{ kg/jam} = 4181,5559 \text{ kg/jam}$

Massa cake kecipir = massa *slurry* kedelai – massa susu kecipir

$$= (5577,8037 - 4501,1366) \text{ kg/jam}$$

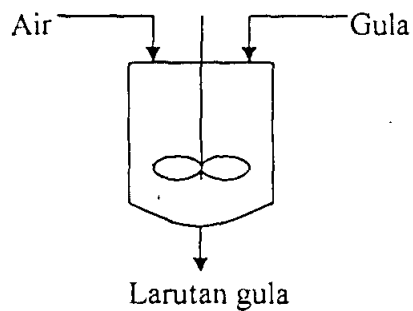
$$= 1076,6672 \text{ kg/jam,}$$

Massa komponen cake kecipir:

- protein = $(163,8718 - 153,0386) \text{ kg/jam} = 10,8332 \text{ kg/jam}$
- karbohidrat = $(124,1286 - 101,2756) \text{ kg/jam} = 22,8530 \text{ kg/jam}$
- lemak = $(57,4069 - 54,0136) \text{ kg/jam} = 3,3932 \text{ kg/jam}$
- abu = $(19,4576 - 10,3526) \text{ kg/jam} = 9,1050 \text{ kg/jam}$
- NaHCO_3 = $(1,3110 - 0,9002) \text{ kg/jam} = 0,4107 \text{ kg/jam}$
- H_2O = $(5211,6279 - 4181,5559) \text{ kg/jam} = 1030,0720 \text{ kg/jam}$

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar (kg/jam)	
Dari tangki ekstraksi (H-220)	5577,8037	Ke tangki pencampuran (M-240)	4501,1366
Slurry kecipir		Susu kecipir	
- protein = 163,8718		- protein = 153,0386	
- lemak = 57,4069		- karbohidrat = 101,2756	
- karbohidrat = 124,1286		- lemak = 54,0136	
- abu = 19,4576	5577,8037	- abu = 10,3526	1076,6672
- H ₂ O = 5211,6279		- H ₂ O = 4181,5559	
- NaHCO ₃ = 1,3110		- NaHCO ₃ = 0,9002	
		Ke unit penampungan :	
		Cake kecipir	
		- protein = 10,8332	1076,6672
		- karbohidrat = 22,8530	
		- lemak = 3,3932	
		- abu = 9,1050	
		- H ₂ O = 1030,0720	
		- NaHCO ₃ = 0,4107	
Total	5577,8037	Total	5577,8037

A.8. Tangki Pelarutan Gula (M-243)



1. Komponen masuk tangki pelarutan gula

Massa gula yang ditambahkan dalam 543,0908 kg/jam biji kecipir sebanyak x kg/jam

$$\frac{1 \text{ kg/jam}}{543,0908 \text{ kg/jam}} = \frac{0,25 \text{ kg/jam}}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{0,25 \text{ kg/jam} \cdot 543,0908 \text{ kg/jam}}{1 \text{ kg/jam}} = 135,7727 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Massa air yang ditambahkan untuk melarutkan gula

$$= 10\% \times 5430,9080 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 543,0908 \text{ kg/jam}$$

2. Komponen keluar tangki pelarutan gula

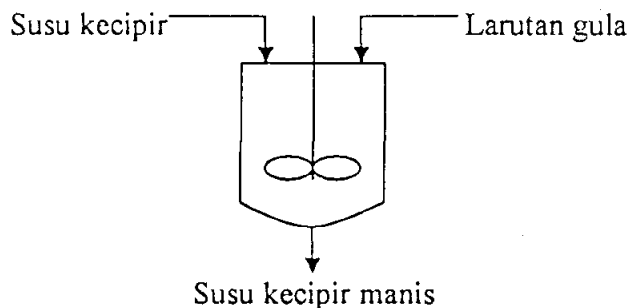
Komponen keluar tangki pelarutan gula berupa larutan gula dengan komposisi:

$$\text{- H}_2\text{O} = 543,0908 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{- Gula} = 135,7727 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar (kg/jam)	
Dari air proses		Ke tangki pencampuran (M-240) - Gula = 135,7727 - H ₂ O = 543,0908	678,8635
H ₂ O	543,0908		
Dari warehouse (F-III)			
Gula	135,7727		
Total	678,8635	Total	678,8635

A.9. Tangki Pencampuran (M-240)



1. Komponen masuk tangki pencampuran

Komponen masuk tangki pencampuran berupa susu kecipir dan larutan gula.

Massa komponen susu kecipir:

$$\text{- protein} = 153,0386 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{- karbohidrat} = 101,2756 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{- lemak} = 54,0136 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{- abu} = 10,3526 \text{ kg/jam}$$

- NaHCO_3 = 0,9002 kg/jam
- air = 4181,5559 kg/jam

Massa komponen larutan gula:

- H_2O = 543,0908 kg/jam
- gula = 135,7727 kg/jam

2. Komponen keluar tangki pencampuran

Komponen keluar tangki pencampuran berupa susu kecipir dengan massa =
 $(4501,1366 + 678,8635) \text{ kg/jam} = 5180,0001 \text{ kg/jam}$.

Massa komponen susu kecipir manis:

- protein = 153,0386 kg/jam
- karbohidrat = 101,2756 kg/jam
- lemak = 54,0136 kg/jam
- abu = 10,3526 kg/jam
- NaHCO_3 = 0,9002 kg/jam
- air = $(4181,5559 + 543,0908) \text{ kg/jam} = 4724,6467 \text{ kg/jam}$
- gula = 135,7727 kg/jam

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar (kg/jam)	
Dari <i>plate and frame filter press</i> (H-220)	4501,1366	Ke unit sterilisasi (E-244)	5180,0001
Susu kecipir		Susu kecipir	
- protein = 153,0386		- protein = 153,0386	
- karbohidrat = 101,2756		- karbohidrat = 101,2756	
- lemak = 54,0136		- lemak = 54,0136	
- abu = 10,3526		- abu = 10,3526	
- H_2O = 4181,5559		- H_2O = 4724,6467	
- NaHCO_3 = 0,9002		- NaHCO_3 = 0,9002	
- gula = 135,7727		- gula = 135,7727	
Dari tangki pelarutan gula (M-243)	678,8635		
- larutan gula			
Total	5180,0001	Total	5180,0001

APPENDIX B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

APPENDIX B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Suhu reference = 25 °C

Satuan energi = kilo Joule (kJ)

Satuan massa = kg

Tipe operasi = kontinu

Daftar harga Cp (kJ/kg°C) untuk tiap komponen [22] :

- Protein = $2,0082 + 1,2089 \times 10^{-3}T - 1,3129 \times 10^{-6}T^2$

- Karbohidrat = $1,5488 + 1,9625 \times 10^{-3}T - 5,9399 \times 10^{-6}T^2$

- Lemak = $1,9842 + 1,4733 \times 10^{-3}T - 4,8008 \times 10^{-6}T^2$

- Air = $4,1762 - 9,0864 \times 10^{-5}T + 5,4731 \times 10^{-6}T^2$

- Abu = $1,0926 + 1,8896 \times 10^{-3}T - 3,6817 \times 10^{-6}T^2$

- NaHCO₃ = $1,0048 + 1,675 \times 10^{-3}T$

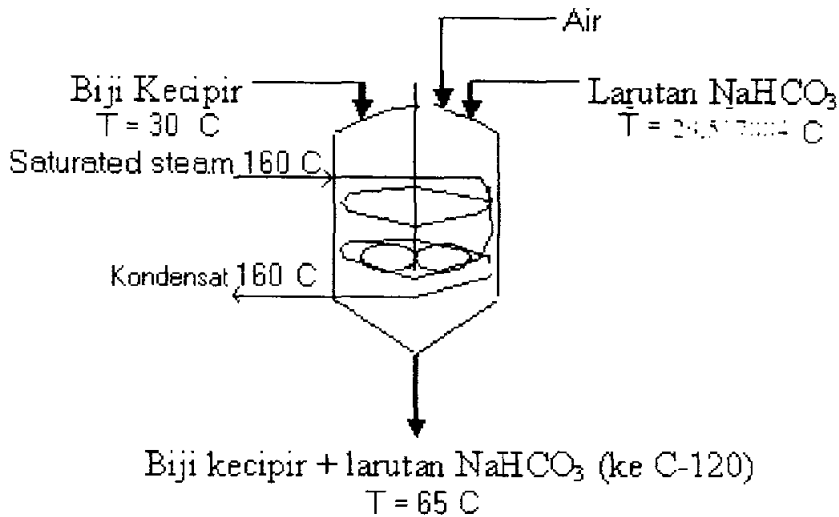
- Sukrosa (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) [23]

$$C(12 \times 1,8) + H(22 \times 2,3) + O(11 \times 4) = 116,2 \text{ kal/gmol}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= \frac{116,2 \text{ kal / gmol}^\circ\text{C}}{342,2 \text{ gr / gmol}} \times 4,184 \text{ J / kal}$$

$$= 1,42 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

B.1. Tangki Pemasakan (M-110)



1. Komponen masuk tangki pemasakan

Contoh perhitungan untuk protein

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT &= \int_{25}^{30} (2,0082 + 1,2089 \times 10^{-3} T - 1,3129 \times 10^{-6} T^2) \\
 &= \left[2,0082 T + \frac{1,2089 \times 10^{-3}}{2} T^2 - \frac{1,3129 \times 10^{-6}}{3} T^3 \right]_{25}^{30} \\
 &= \left[2,0082 \times (30 - 25) \right] + \left[\frac{1,2089 \times 10^{-3}}{2} (30^2 - 25^2) \right] - \left[\frac{1,3129 \times 10^{-6}}{3} (30^3 - 25^3) \right] \\
 &= 10,2071 \text{ kJ/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ protein} &= m \times \int_{25}^{30} C_p dT \\
 &= 178,1338 \text{ kg/jam} \times 10,2071 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 1.818,2299 \text{ kJ/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Data-data lainnya dihitung dengan cara yang sama, hasilnya disajikan dalam tabel berikut :

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\int Cp.dT$ (kJ/kg)	ΔH (kJ/jam)
Protein	178,1338	10,2071	1.818,2299
Karbohidrat	198,2281	7,9913	1.584,1048
Lemak	92,3254	10,1054	932,9832
Abu	22,2667	5,7021	126,9664
H ₂ O	52,1367	20,8893	1.089,0973
Air pelarut	1.350,9584	20,8893	28.220,1006
NaHCO ₃	6,7886	4,7449	32,2116
Total			33.803,6398

2. Komponen keluar tangki pemasakan

Contoh perhitungan untuk protein

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{25}^{65} Cp.dT &= \int_{25}^{65} (2,0082 + 1,2089 \times 10^{-3} T - 1,3129 \times 10^{-6} T^2) \\
 &= \left[2,0082 T + \frac{1,2089 \times 10^{-3}}{2} T^2 - \frac{1,3129 \times 10^{-6}}{3} T^3 \right]_{25}^{65} \\
 &= [2,0082 \times (65 - 25)] + \left[\frac{1,2089 \times 10^{-3}}{2} (65^2 - 25^2) \right] - \left[\frac{1,3129 \times 10^{-6}}{3} (65^3 - 25^3) \right] \\
 &= 82,5024 \text{ kJ/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ protein} &= m \times \int_{25}^{65} Cp.dT \\
 &= 178,1338 \text{ kg/jam} \times 82,5024 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 14.696,4725 \text{ kJ/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Data-data lainnya dihitung dengan cara yang sama, hasilnya disajikan dalam tabel berikut :

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\int Cp.dT$ (kJ/kg)	ΔH (kJ/jam)
Protein	178,1338	82,5024	14.696,4725
Karbohidrat	198,2281	64,9717	12.879,2171
Lemak	92,3254	81,6055	7.534,2607
Abu	22,2667	46,6328	1.038,3589
H ₂ O	1403,0751	167,3570	234.814,3570
NaHCO ₃	6,7886	43,2070	293,3166
Total			271.256,0004

Diasumsi $Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% Q_{\text{steam}}$

Panas masuk = Panas keluar

$\Delta H_{\text{in}} + Q_{\text{steam}} = \Delta H_{\text{out}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$

$$33.803,6938 + Q_{\text{steam}} = 271.256,0004 + 5\% Q_{\text{steam}}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = 249.949,7694 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \times 249.949,7694 \text{ kJ/jam} = 12.497,4898 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

Media pemanas yang digunakan adalah *steam* dari unit sterilisasi (E-244) dengan

$$T = 160^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\lambda_{6,2 \text{ bar}} = 2758,1 - 675,55 \text{ kJ/kg} = 2.082,5500 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{Massa steam} = \frac{249.949,7694 \text{ kJ/jam}}{2.082,5500 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 120,0210 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Masuk (kJ/jam)		Keluar (kJ/jam)	
Dari saringan (H-113) Biji kecipir: Protein = 1.818,2299 Karbohidrat = 1.584,1048 Lemak = 932,9832 Abu = 126,9664 H ₂ O = 1.089,0973	5.551,3817	Ke Chain conveyor (J-121) Campuran biji kecipir dan larutan NaHCO ₃ : Protein = 14.696,4725 Karbohidrat = 12.879,2171 Lemak = 7.534,2607 Abu = 1.038,3589 H ₂ O = 234.814,3570 NaHCO ₃ = 293,3166	271.256,0004
Dari tangki NaHCO ₃ (M-114) Larutan NaHCO ₃ : H ₂ O = 28.220,1006 NaHCO ₃ = 32,2116	28.252,3121	Q loss	12.497,4898
Q Steam	249.949,7964		
Total	283.753,4903	Total	283.753,4903

B.2. Chain Conveyor (J-121)

1. Masuk chain conveyor

$$\Delta H_{\text{in}} = \Delta H_{\text{out tangki pemasakan}} = 271.256,0004 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

2. Keluar chain conveyor

Assumsi Q_{loss} karena hilang ke lingkungan = 20 % dari ΔH_{in}

Suhu keluar ditrial sampai panas masuk = panas keluar

Persamaan yang dipakai dalam trial suhu :

$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + Q_{loss}$$

$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + 0,2 \Delta H_{in}$$

$$\Delta H_{out} = 0,8 \Delta H_{in} = 0,8 \times 271.256,0004 = 217.004,8003 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{Protein}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{T_{out}} C_p \text{ protein} \\ &= 178,1338 \times \int_{25}^{T_{out}} (2,0082 + 1,2089 \times 10^{-3} T - 1,3129 \times 10^{-6} T^2) \\ &= 178,1338 \times \left[2,0082T + \frac{1,2089 \times 10^{-3}}{2} T^2 - \frac{1,3129 \times 10^{-6}}{3} T^3 \right]_{25}^{T_{out}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{Karbohidrat}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{T_{out}} C_p \text{ karbohidrat} \\ &= 198,2281 \times \int_{25}^{T_{out}} (1,5488 + 1,9625 \times 10^{-3} T - 5,9399 \times 10^{-6} T^2) \\ &= 98,2281 \times \left[1,5488T + \frac{1,9625 \times 10^{-3}}{2} T^2 - \frac{5,9399 \times 10^{-6}}{3} T^3 \right]_{25}^{T_{out}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{Lemak}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{T_{out}} C_p \text{ lemak} \\ &= 92,3254 \times \int_{25}^{T_{out}} (1,9842 + 1,4733 \times 10^{-3} T - 4,8008 \times 10^{-6} T^2) \\ &= 92,3254 \times \left[1,9842T + \frac{1,4733 \times 10^{-3}}{2} T^2 - \frac{4,8008 \times 10^{-6}}{3} T^3 \right]_{25}^{T_{out}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{Air}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{T_{out}} C_p \text{ air} \\ &= 376,3619 \times \int_{25}^{T_{out}} (4,1762 - 9,0864 \times 10^{-3} T + 5,4731 \times 10^{-6} T^2) \\ &= 376,3619 \times \left[4,1762T - \frac{9,0864 \times 10^{-3}}{2} T^2 + \frac{5,4731 \times 10^{-6}}{3} T^3 \right]_{25}^{T_{out}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ Abu} &= m \times \int_{25}^{T_{out}} C_p \text{ abu} \\
 &= 22,2667 \times \int_{25}^{T_{out}} (1,0926 + 1,8896 \times 10^{-3} T - 3,6817 \times 10^{-6} T^2) \\
 &= 22,2667 \times \left[1,0926T + \frac{1,8896 \times 10^{-3}}{2} T^2 - \frac{3,6817 \times 10^{-6}}{3} T^3 \right]_{25}^{T_{out}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ NaHCO}_3 &= m \times \int_{25}^{T_{out}} C_p \text{ NaHCO}_3 \\
 &= 1,6293 \times \int_{25}^{T_{out}} (1,0048 + 1,675 \times 10^{-3} T) \\
 &= 1,6293 \times \left[1,0048T + \frac{1,675 \times 10^{-3}}{2} T^2 \right]_{25}^{T_{out}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ out} = \Delta H \text{ protein} + \Delta H \text{ lemak} + \Delta H \text{ karbohidrat} + \Delta H \text{ abu} + \Delta H \text{ air} + \Delta H$$

$$\text{NaHCO}_3$$

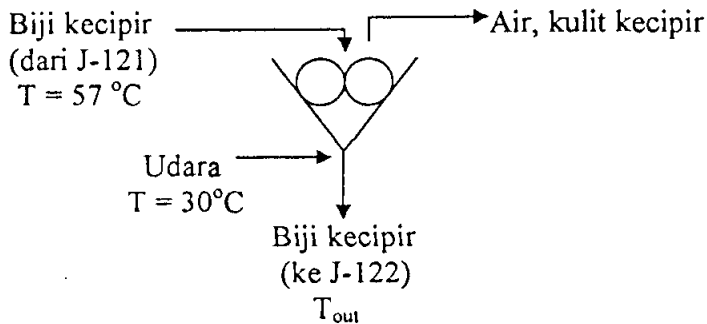
$$217.004,8003 = \Delta H \text{ protein} + \Delta H \text{ lemak} + \Delta H \text{ karbohidrat} + \Delta H \text{ abu} + \Delta H \text{ air}$$

$$+ \Delta H \text{ NaHCO}_3$$

Dengan cara trial diperoleh $T_{out} = 57,0236^\circ\text{C} \approx 57^\circ\text{C}$

Masuk (kJ/jam)		Keluar (kJ/jam)	
Dari tangki pemasakan (M-110) Campuran biji kecipir dan larutan NaHCO ₃ : Protein = 14.696,4725 Karbohidrat = 12.879,2171 Lemak = 7.534,2607 Abu = 1.038,3589 H ₂ O = 234.814,3570 NaHCO ₃ = 293,3166	271.256,0004	Ke pengupasan (C-120)	79.323,0571
		Biji kecipir:	
		Protein = 11.738,3656	
		Karbohidrat = 10.276,0275	
		Lemak = 6.020,0299	
		Abu = 827,4517	
		H ₂ O = 50.405,1727	
		NaHCO ₃ = 56,0098	
		Ke pengolahan Limbah Larutan NaHCO ₃ :	137.681,7433
		H ₂ O = 137.504,3790	
		NaHCO ₃ = 177,3643	
		Q loss	54.251,2000
Total	271.256,0004	Total	271.256,0004

B.3. Pengupasan (C-120)



1. Masuk pengupasan

$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out \text{ belt conveyor}} = 79.323,0571 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

2. Keluar pengupasan

Assumsi Q_{loss} karena hilang ke lingkungan = 10 % dari ΔH_{in}

Suhu keluar ditrial sampai panas masuk = panas keluar

Persamaan yang dipakai dalam trial suhu :

$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + Q_{loss}$$

$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + 0,1 \Delta H_{in}$$

$$\Delta H_{out} = 0,9 \Delta H_{in} = 0,9 \times 79.323,0571 = 71.390,7515 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{out} = & (\Delta H_{\text{protein}} + \Delta H_{\text{lemak}} + \Delta H_{\text{karbohidrat}} + \Delta H_{\text{abu}} + \Delta H_{\text{air}} + \Delta H_{\text{NaHCO}_3})_{\text{biji kecipir}} + (\Delta H_{\text{protein}} + \Delta H_{\text{lemak}} + \Delta H_{\text{karbohidrat}} + \Delta H_{\text{abu}} + \Delta H_{\text{air}} + \Delta H_{\text{NaHCO}_3})_{\text{kulit kecipir}} + \Delta H_{\text{air yang terikut di udara}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 71.390,7515 = & (\Delta H_{\text{protein}} + \Delta H_{\text{lemak}} + \Delta H_{\text{karbohidrat}} + \Delta H_{\text{abu}} + \Delta H_{\text{air}} + \Delta H_{\text{NaHCO}_3})_{\text{biji kecipir}} + (\Delta H_{\text{protein}} + \Delta H_{\text{lemak}} + \Delta H_{\text{karbohidrat}} + \Delta H_{\text{abu}} + \Delta H_{\text{air}} + \Delta H_{\text{NaHCO}_3})_{\text{kulit kecipir}} + \Delta H_{\text{air yang terikut di udara}} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara trial diperoleh $T_{out} = 53,8358^{\circ}\text{C} \approx 54^{\circ}\text{C}$

Masuk (kJ/jam)		Keluar (kJ/jam)	
Dari chain conveyor (J-121)	79.323,0571	Ke chain conveyor (J-122)	58.602,8325
Campuran biji kecipir dan kulit kecipir:		Biji kecipir:	
Protein = 11.738,3656		Protein = 9.714,5091	
Karbohidrat = 10.276,0275		Karbohidrat = 5.786,0744	
Lemak = 6.020,0299		Lemak = 3.367,8279	
Abu = 827,4517		Abu = 649,8388	
H ₂ O = 50.405,1727		H ₂ O = 39.044,1020	
NaHCO ₃ = 56,0098		NaHCO ₃ = 40,4804	
		Ke unit penampungan Kulit kecipir:	8.249,8619
		Protein = 845,4665	
		Karbohidrat = 3.454,0441	
		Lemak = 2.048,5295	
		Abu = 93,8174	
		H ₂ O = 1.798,1761	
		NaHCO ₃ = 9,8284	
		Ke udara	4.538,0570
		H ₂ O	
		Q loss	7.932,3057
Total	79.323,0571	Total	79.323,0571

B.4. Chain Conveyor (J-122)

1. Masuk ~~chain~~ conveyor

$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} \text{ tangki pemasakan} = 58.602,8325 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

2. Keluar ~~chain~~ conveyor

Assumsi Q loss karena hilang ke lingkungan = 10 % dari ΔH_{in}

Suhu keluar ditrial sampai panas masuk = panas keluar

Persamaan yang dipakai dalam trial suhu :

$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + Q_{loss}$$

$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + 0,1 \Delta H_{in}$$

$$\Delta H_{out} = 0,9 \Delta H_{in} = 0,9 \times 79.323,0571 = 52.742,5492 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

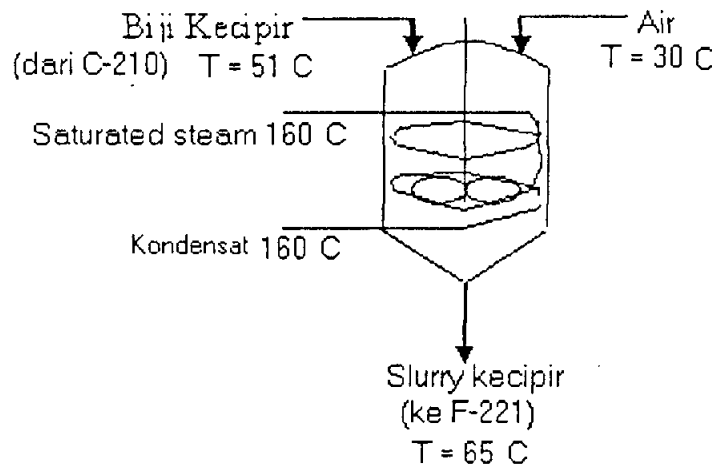
$$\Delta H_{out} = \Delta H_{protein} + \Delta H_{lemak} + \Delta H_{karbohidrat} + \Delta H_{abu} + \Delta H_{air} + \Delta H_{NaHCO_3}$$



Dengan cara trial diperoleh $T_{out} = 50,9630 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \approx 51^\circ\text{C}$

Masuk (kJ/jam)		Keluar (kJ/jam)	
Dari pengupasan (C-120)	58.602,8325	Ke penggilingan (C-210)	52.742,5492
Biji kecipir:		Biji kecipir:	
Protein = 9.714,5091		Protein = 8.739,3073	
Karbohidrat = 5.786,0744		Karbohidrat = 5.202,9246	
Lemak = 3.367,8279		Lemak = 3.030,0393	
Abu = 649,8388		Abu = 584,2462	
H ₂ O = 39.044,1020		H ₂ O = 35.149,6661	
NaHCO ₃ = 40,4804		NaHCO ₃ = 36,3656	
		Q loss	5.860,2833
Total	58.602,8325	Total	58.602,8325

B.5. Tangki Ekstraksi (M-220)



1. Masuk tangki ekstraksi

$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out \text{ belt conveyor}} = 52.742,5492 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

2. Keluar tangki ekstraksi

Contoh perhitungan untuk protein

$$\int_{25}^{65} Cp \cdot dT = \int_{25}^{65} (2,0082 + 1,2065 \times 10^{-3} T - 1,3129 \times 10^{-6} T^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[2,0082 T + \frac{1,2089 \times 10^{-3}}{2} T^2 - \frac{1,3129 \times 10^{-6}}{3} T^3 \right]_{25}^{65} \\
 &= [2,0082 \times (65 - 25)] + \left[\frac{1,2089 \times 10^{-3}}{2} (65^2 - 25^2) \right] - \left[\frac{1,3129 \times 10^{-6}}{3} (65^3 - 25^3) \right] \\
 &= 82,5024 \text{ kJ/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{\text{protein}} &= m \times \int_{25}^{65} C_p dT \\
 &= 163,8718 \text{ kg/jam} \times 82,5024 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 13519,8244 \text{ kJ/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Data-data lainnya dihitung dengan cara yang sama, hasilnya disajikan dalam tabel berikut :

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\int C_p dT$ (kJ/kg)	ΔH (kJ/jam)
Protein	163,8718	82,5024	13.519,8244
Karbohidrat	57,4069	64,9717	8.064,8434
Lemak	124,1286	81,6055	4.684,7155
Abu	19,4576	46,6328	907,3627
H ₂ O	5.211,6279	167,3570	872.202,1781
NaHCO ₃	1,3110	43,2070	56,6433
Total			899.435,5675

Diasumsi $Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% Q_{\text{steam}}$

Panas masuk = Panas keluar

$\Delta H_{\text{in}} + Q_{\text{steam}} = \Delta H_{\text{out}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$

$$52.742,5492 + Q_{\text{steam}} = 899.435,5675 + 5\% Q_{\text{steam}}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = 783.779,0966 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \times 783.779,0966 \text{ kJ/jam} = 39.188,9548 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

Media pemanas yang digunakan adalah *steam* dari unit sterilisasi (E-244) dengan

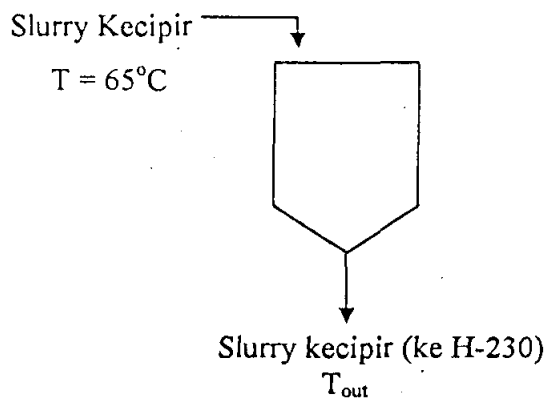
$$T = 160^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\lambda_{6,2 \text{ bar}} = 2758,1 - 675,55 \text{ kJ/kg} = 2.082,5500 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{Massa steam} = \frac{783.779,0966 \text{ kJ / jam}}{2.082,5500 \text{ kJ / kg}} = 376,35548 \text{ kg / jam}$$

Masuk (kJ/jam)		Keluar (kJ/jam)	
Dari penggilingan (C-210)		Ke tangki penampungan I (F-221)	
Biji kecipir:		Slurry kecipir:	899.435,5675
Protein = 8.739,3073	52.742,5492	Protein = 13.519,8244	
Karbohidrat = 5.202,9246		Karbohidrat = 8.064,8434	
Lemak = 3.030,0393		Lemak = 4.684,7155	
Abu = 584,2462		Abu = 907,3627	
H ₂ O = 35.149,6661		H ₂ O = 872.202,1781	
NaHCO ₃ = 36,3656		NaHCO ₃ = 56,6433	
Dari unit utilitas		Q loss	39.188,9548
Air pelarut:	102.102,8765		
Q steam	783.779,0966		
Total	938.624,5223	Total	938.624,5223

B.6. Tangki Penampungan I (F-221)



1. Masuk penampungan I

$$\Delta H \text{ in} = \Delta H \text{ out tangki pemasakan} = 899.435,5675 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

2. Keluar penampungan I

Assumsi *Q loss* karena berada di tangki penampungan = 10 % dari $\Delta H \text{ in}$

Suhu keluar ditrial sampai panas masuk = panas keluar

Persamaan yang dipakai dalam trial suhu :

$$\Delta H \text{ in} = \Delta H \text{ out} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + 0,1 \Delta H_{in}$

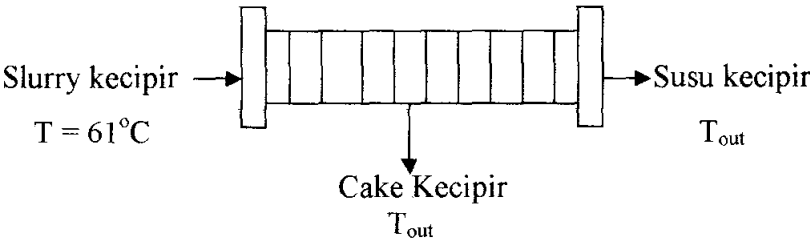
$\Delta H_{out} = 0,9 \Delta H_{in} = 0,9 \times 79.323,0571 = 809.492,0108 \text{ kJ/jam}$

$\Delta H_{out} = \Delta H_{protein} + \Delta H_{lemak} + \Delta H_{karbohidrat} + \Delta H_{abu} + \Delta H_{air} + \Delta H_{NaHCO_3}$

Dengan cara trial diperoleh $T_{out} = 61,0091^{\circ}\text{C} \approx 61^{\circ}\text{C}$

Masuk (kJ/jam)		Keluar (kJ/jam)	
Dari tangki ekstraksi (M-220)	899.435,5675	Ke Plate and Frame Filter Press (H-220)	809.492,0108
Slurry kecipir:		Slurry kecipir:	
Protein = 13.519,8244		Protein = 12.156,6934	
Karbohidrat = 8.064,8434		Karbohidrat = 7.248,0235	
Lemak = 4.684,7155		Lemak = 4.213,4201	
Abu = 907,3627		Abu = 814,9613	
H ₂ O = 872.202,1781		H ₂ O = 785.008,0784	
NaHCO ₃ = 56,6433		NaHCO ₃ = 50,8340	
Total	899.435,5675	Q loss	89.943,5567
		Total	899.435,5675

B.7. Plate and Frame Filter Press (H-220)



- 1. Masuk plate and frame filter press
- $\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} \text{ tangki pemasakan} = 809.492,0108 \text{ kJ/jam}$
- 2. Keluar plate and frame filter press
- Asumsi Q loss karena hilang ke lingkungan = 10 % dari ΔH_{in}
- Suhu keluar ditrial sampai panas masuk = panas keluar
- Persamaan yang dipakai dalam trial suhu :

$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + Q_{loss}$

$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + 0,1 \Delta H_{in}$

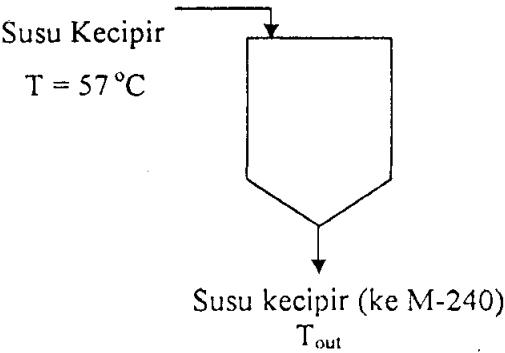
$\Delta H_{out} = 0,9 \Delta H_{in} = 0,9 \times 79.323,0571 = 809.492,0108 \text{ kJ/jam}$

$\Delta H_{out} = \Delta H_{protein} + \Delta H_{lemak} + \Delta H_{karbohidrat} + \Delta H_{abu} + \Delta H_{air} + \Delta H_{NaHCO_3}$

Dengan cara trial diperoleh $T_{out} = 57,4152^\circ\text{C} \approx 57^\circ\text{C}$

Masuk (kJ/jam)		Keluar (kJ/jam)	
Dari tangki penampungan I (F-221)	809.492,0108	Ke tangki penampungan II (F-232)	586.394,780
Biji kecipir:		Susu kecipir:	
Protein = 12.156,6934		Protein = 10.209,1814	
Karbohidrat = 7.248,0235		Karbohidrat = 5.315,1715	
Lemak = 4.213,4201		Lemak = 3.565,3499	
Abu = 814,9613	809.492,0108	Abu = 389,5077	142.148,028
H ₂ O = 785.008,0784		H ₂ O = 566.884,2350	
NaHCO ₃ = 50,8340		NaHCO ₃ = 31,3353	
		Ke penggilingan (C-120)	
		Cake kecipir:	
	809.492,0108	Protein = 722,6783	89.949,201
		Karbohidrat = 1.199,3776	
		Lemak = 224,5321	
		Abu = 342,5676	
		H ₂ O = 139.644,5760	
	809.492,0108	NaHCO ₃ = 14,2974	89.949,201
		Q loss	
Total	809.492,0108	Total	809.492,0108

B.8. Tangki Penampungan II (F-232)



1. Masuk tangki penampungan II

$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} \text{ tangki pemasakan} = 586.394,7808 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

2. Keluar tangki penampungan II

Assumsi Q_{loss} karena hilang ke lingkungan = 10 % dari ΔH_{in}

Suhu keluar ditrial sampai panas masuk = panas keluar

Persamaan yang dipakai dalam trial suhu :

$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + Q_{loss}$$

$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + 0,1 \Delta H_{in}$$

$$\Delta H_{out} = 0,9 \Delta H_{in} = 0,9 \times 586.394,7808 = 527.755,3027 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

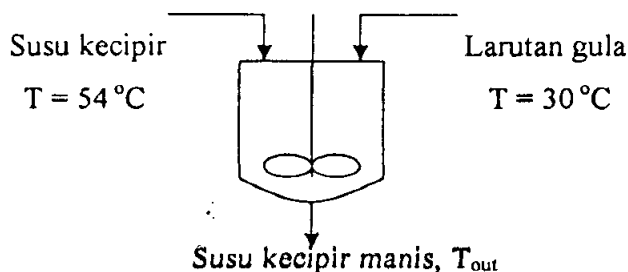
$$\Delta H_{out} = \Delta H_{protein} + \Delta H_{lemak} + \Delta H_{karbohidrat} + \Delta H_{abu} + \Delta H_{air} + \Delta H_{NaHCO_3}$$



Dengan cara trial diperoleh $T_{out} = 54,1792^\circ C \approx 54^\circ C$

Masuk (kJ/jam)		Keluar (kJ/jam)	
Dari plate and frame filter press (H-220)	586.394,7808	Ke tangki pencampuran (M-240)	527.755,3027
Susu kecipir:		Susu kecipir:	
Protein = 10.209,1814		Protein = 9.181,2735	
Karbohidrat = 5.315,1715		Karbohidrat = 4.777,7623	
Lemak = 3.565,3499		Lemak = 3.206,7798	
Abu = 389,5077		Abu = 349,4596	
H ₂ O = 566.884,2350		H ₂ O = 510.211,8917	
NaHCO ₃ = 31,3353		NaHCO ₃ = 28,1359	
Total	586.394,7808	Q loss	58.639,4781
		Total	586.394,7808

B.9. Tangki Pencampuran (M-240)



1. Masuk tangki pencampuran

$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out \text{ tangki pemasakan}} = 527.755,3027 \text{ kJ/jam}$

2. Keluar tangki pencampuran

Asumsi *Q loss* karena hilang ke lingkungan = 20 % dari ΔH_{in}

Suhu keluar ditrial sampai panas masuk = panas keluar

Persamaan yang dipakai dalam trial suhu :

$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + Q_{loss}$

$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + 0,2 \Delta H_{in}$

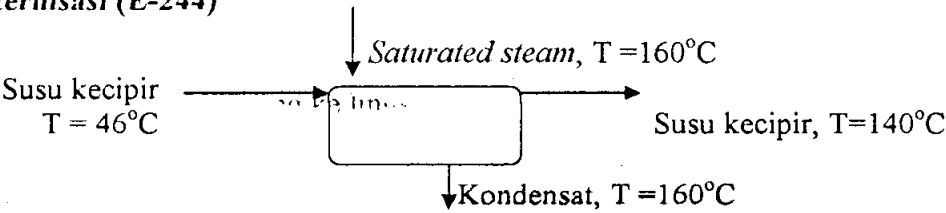
$\Delta H_{out} = 0,8 \Delta H_{in} = 0,9 \times 79.323,0571 = 809.492,0108 \text{ kJ/jam}$

$\Delta H_{out} = \Delta H_{protein} + \Delta H_{lemak} + \Delta H_{karbohidrat} + \Delta H_{abu} + \Delta H_{air} + \Delta H_{NaHCO_3}$

Dengan cara trial diperoleh $T_{out} 46,0327^{\circ}C \approx 46^{\circ}C$

Masuk (kJ/jam)		Keluar (kJ/jam)	
Dari tangki penampungan II (F-232)	527.755,3027	Ke sterilisasi (E-244)	432.051,6769
Susu kecipir:		Susu kecipir:	
Protein = 9.181,2735		Protein = 6.602,1281	
Karbohidrat = 4.777,7623		Karbohidrat = 3.431,0773	
Lemak = 3.206,7798		Lemak = 2.306,9456	
Abu = 349,4596		Abu = 250,9724	
H ₂ O = 510.211,8917		H ₂ O = 415.383,0711	
NaHCO ₃ = 28,1359		NaHCO ₃ = 20,1515	
		Sukrosa = 4.057,3309	
Dari tangki pelarutan gula (M-243)	12309,2934	Q loss	108.012,9192
Larutan sukrosa:			
Air pelarut = 11.344,7641			
Sukrosa = 964,5293			
Total	540.064,5961	Total	540.064,5961

B.10. Sterilisasi (E-244)



$$432.051,6769 + Q_{steam} = 2.381.572,8811 + 5\% Q_{steam}$$

$$Q_{steam} = 2.052.127,5834 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$Q_{loss} = 5\% \times 2.052.127,5834 \text{ kJ/jam} = 102.606,3792 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

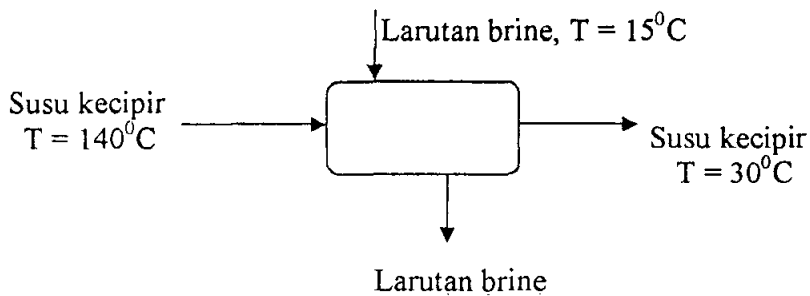
$$T_{saturated \text{ steam}} = 160^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\lambda_{steam} \text{ (Geankoplis, 1997)} = 2.081,6475 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{Massa steam} = \frac{Q_{steam}}{\lambda_{steam}} = \frac{2.052.127,5834 \text{ kJ / jam}}{2081,6475 \text{ kJ / kg}} = 985,8190 \text{ kg / jam}$$

Masuk (kJ/jam)		Keluar (kJ/jam)	
Dari tangki pencampuran (M-240)	432.051,6769	Ke tangki pendingin (E-245)	2.381.572,8811
Susu kecipir:		Susu kecipir:	
Protein = 6.602,1281		Protein = 37.097,1998	
Karbohidrat = 3.431,0773		Karbohidrat = 19.376,9669	
Lemak = 2.306,9456		Lemak = 12.844,1627	
Abu = 250,9724		Abu = 1.434,8622	
H ₂ O = 415.383,0711		H ₂ O = 2.288.517,1874	
NaHCO ₃ = 20,1515		NaHCO ₃ = 118,3291	
Sukrosa = 4.057,3309		Sukrosa = 22.184,1730	
		Q loss	102.606,3792
Q steam	2.052.127,5834		
Total	2.484.179,2603	Total	2.484.179,2603

B.11. Tangki Pendingin (E-245)



1. Masuk tangki pendingin

$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out \text{ tangki pemasakan}} = 432.051,6769 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

2. Keluar tangki Pendingin

$$\text{Diasumsi } Q_{loss} = 5\% \Delta H_{in}$$

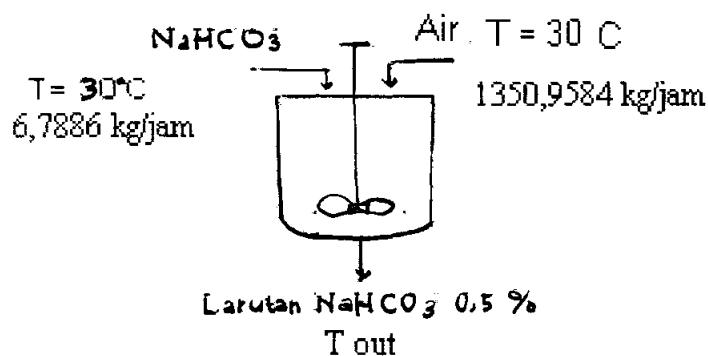
$$\Delta H_{in} = \Delta H_{out} + Q \text{ yang diserap refrigeran} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$2.381.572,8811 \text{ kJ/jam} = 102.639,8905 \text{ kJ/jam} + Q + 119.078,6440 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$Q \text{ yang diserap refrigeran} = 2.159.854,3466 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

Masuk (kJ/jam)		Keluar (kJ/jam)	
Dari sterilisasi (E-244)		Ke unit pengemasan	
Susu kecipir:		Susu kecipir:	102.639,8905
Protein = 37.097,1998	2.381.572,8811	Protein = 1.562,0813	
Karbohidrat = 19.376,9669		Karbohidrat = 809,3257	
Lemak = 12.844,1627		Lemak = 545,8281	
Abu = 1.434,8622		Abu = 59,0313	
H ₂ O = 2.288.517,1874		H ₂ O = 98.694,3648	
NaHCO ₃ = 118,3291		NaHCO ₃ = 4,7301	
Sukrosa = 22.184,1730		Sukrosa = 964,5293	
		Q loss	119.078,6440
		Q yang diserap refrigerant	2.159.854,3466
Total	2.381.572,8811	Total	2.381.572,8811

B.12. Tangki larutan NaHCO₃ (M-115)



1. Masuk tangki larutan NaHCO₃

- NaHCO₃

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dT &= \int_{25}^{30} (1,0048 + 1,675 \times 10^{-3} T) \\ &= [1,0048 \times (30 - 25)] + \left[\frac{1,675 \times 10^{-3}}{2} (30^2 - 25^2) \right] \\ &= 5,2543 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{NaHCO}_3} &= m \times \int C_p dT \\ &= 6,7886 \text{ kg/jam} \times 5,2543 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

= 35,6694 kJ/jam

Panas pelarutan NaHCO₃ = -4,1 kcal/mol [33]

Q kelarutan NaHCO₃ = $\frac{-4,1 \text{ kcal / mol} \times 4,184 \times 1000 \times 6,7886 \text{ kg / jam}}{84 \text{ gr / mol}}$
= -1386,3614 kJ/jam (eksotermis)

Perhitungan Q air masuk, dihitung dengan cara yang sama dan hasil perhitungan dicantumkan pada tabel berikut ini :

Masuk Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Harga batas integrasi (°C)	$\int Cp.dT$ (kJ/kg)	$Q = m \int Cp.dT$ (kJ/jam)
NaHCO ₃	6,7886	25-30	5,2543	35,6696
Air	1350,9584	25-30	20,8893	28.220,1006
Panas pelarutan				-1.386,3686
Total input				26869,4061

2. Keluar tangki larutan NaHCO₃

Terjadi kehilangan panas sehingga T input ≠ T output

Diasumsi Q loss = 5% Q input

Suhu output ditrial sampai panas masuk = panas keluar

Persamaan yang dipakai dalam trial suhu :

$0,95 (Q \text{ NaHCO}_3 + Q \text{ air} + Q \text{ pelarutan})_{\text{masuk}} = m \int Cp \text{ air} + m \int Cp \text{ NaHCO}_3$

Persamaan $\int Cp dT$ dapat dilihat pada bagian depan appendix B

Dari hasil trial diperoleh T output = 29,517004 °C

Keluar Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Harga batas integrasi (°C)	$\int Cp.dT$ (kJ/kg)	$Q = m \int Cp.dT$ (kJ/jam)
Larutan NaHCO ₃ :				
- NaHCO ₃	8,41	25-29,517004	4,7449	32,2115
- Air	1673,17	25-29,517004	18,8711	25.493,7200
Q loss				1.343,4701
Total output				26.869,4061

APPENDIX C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

APPENDIX C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

I. Warehouse Biji kecipir, NaHCO_3 dan Gula (F-111)

Fungsi : untuk menyimpan bahan baku biji kecipir, NaHCO_3 dan gula.

Tipe : bangunan dengan konstruksi batu bata yang dilengkapi ventilator.

Dasar Pemilihan : cocok untuk menampung material dalam bentuk kemasan, biaya *maintenance* murah, dapat dikombinasikan dengan pengontrol suhu dan kelembaban.

I.1 Biji kecipir

Direncanakan waktu tinggal = 20 hari

T operasi = 30°C

Biji kecipir yang harus disimpan = $545,8199 \text{ kg/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 20 \text{ hari}$
 $= 261993,6 \text{ kg}$

ρ biji kecipir = 700 kg/m^3 (dari percobaan pendahuluan)

Volume biji kecipir = $\frac{261993,6 \text{ kg}}{700 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 374,2765 \text{ m}^3$

Jenis karung yang dipakai adalah karung dengan daya tampung 50 kg biji kecipir

Jumlah karung = $\frac{261993,6 \text{ kg}}{50 \text{ kg}} = 5239,871 \approx 5240 \text{ buah karung}$

Panjang tumpukan = 9,2 m (20 karung)

Lebar tumpukan = 11,52 m (16 karung)

Lebar jalan = 4 m

$$\text{Tinggi tumpukan} = \frac{374,2765 \text{ m}^3}{9,2 \text{ m} \times 11,52 \text{ m}} = 3,5314 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tingkat tumpukan} = \frac{5240 \text{ karung}}{(20 \times 16) \text{ karung}} = 16,375 \approx 17 \text{ tingkat tumpukan}$$

I.2 NaHCO₃

Direncanakan waktu tinggal = 60 hari

T operasi = 30°C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NaHCO}_3 \text{ yang harus disimpan} &= 6,7886 \text{ kg/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 60 \text{ hari} \\ &= 9775,584 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ NaHCO}_3 &= \text{sg NaHCO}_3 \times \rho \text{ air (4°C)} \\ &= 2,159 \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 2159 \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume NaHCO}_3 = \frac{9775,584 \text{ kg}}{2159 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 4,5278 \text{ m}^3$$

Jenis karung yang dipakai adalah karung dengan daya tampung 100 kg NaHCO₃

$$\text{Jumlah karung} = \frac{9775,584 \text{ kg}}{100 \text{ kg}} = 97,76 \approx 98 \text{ buah karung}$$

Panjang tumpukan = 1,84 m (4 karung)

Lebar tumpukan = 11,52 m (16 karung)

$$\text{Tinggi tumpukan} = \frac{4,5278 \text{ m}^3}{1,84 \text{ m} \times 11,52 \text{ m}} = 0,2136 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tingkat tumpukan} = \frac{98 \text{ karung}}{(4 \times 16) \text{ karung}} = 1,5313 \approx 2 \text{ tingkat tumpukan}$$

I.3 Gula

Direncanakan waktu tinggal = 60 hari

$$T \text{ operasi} = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Gula yang harus disimpan} = 135,7728 \text{ kg/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 60 \text{ hari} = 195.512,8 \text{ kg}$$

$$\rho \text{ gula} = 1,588 \text{ gr/cm}^3 \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1588 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume gula} = \frac{135,7728 \text{ kg}}{1588 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 123,1189 \text{ m}^3$$

Jenis karung yang dipakai adalah karung dengan daya tampung 100 kg gula

$$\text{Jumlah karung} = \frac{195.512,8 \text{ kg}}{50 \text{ kg}} = 3910,256 \approx 3911 \text{ buah karung}$$

$$\text{Panjang tumpukan} = 2,76 \text{ m (6 karung)}$$

$$\text{Lebar tumpukan} = 11,52 \text{ m (16 karung)}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tumpukan} = \frac{123,1189 \text{ m}^3}{2,76 \text{ m} \times 11,52 \text{ m}} = 3,8722 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tingkat tumpukan} = \frac{3.910 \text{ karung}}{(6 \times 16) \text{ karung}} = 40,7318 \approx 41 \text{ tingkat tumpukan}$$

1.4 Gudang

$$\text{Panjang gudang} = (9,2 \text{ m} + 1,84 \text{ m} + 2,76 \text{ m}) + (2 \times 4 \text{ m}) = 21,8 \text{ m} \approx 22 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar gudang} = 9,2 \text{ m} + 4 = 13,2 \text{ m} \approx 16 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi gudang} = 3,8722 \text{ m} + 4 \text{ m} = 7,8722 \text{ m} \approx 8 \text{ m}$$

Biji kecipir	NaHCO_3	Gula
--------------	------------------	------

Spesifikasi alat :

- Nama = Warehouse biji kecipir, NaHCO_3 dan gula
- Fungsi = Untuk menyimpan bahan baku biji kecipir, NaHCO_3 dan gula
- Tipe = Bangunan konstruksi batu bata
- Kapasitas = $9775,584 \text{ kg} + 261993,6 \text{ kg} + 195.512,8 \text{ kg}$
 $= 271.769,1 \text{ kg}$
- Panjang gudang = 15 m
- Lebar gudang = 27 m
- Tinggi gudang = 8 m
- Jumlah = 1 buah

II. *chain Conveyor* (J-112)

Fungsi : mengangkut biji kecipir dari warehouse biji kecipir (F-111) ke saringan (H-113)

Dasar pemilihan : harga murah dan cocok untuk membawa padatan kering

Kondisi operasi : $T = 30^\circ\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$

Kapasitas biji kecipir = $545,8199 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,5458199 \text{ ton/jam} \approx 0,5458 \text{ ton/jam}$

Panjang *chain conveyor* = 10-50 m (Ulrich, Table 4.4) [24]

Motor Hp = $\text{TPH} \times 0,002 \times H \times C$ [8]

Dimana : TPH = kapasitas biji kecipir (ton/jam)

$H = \text{panjang chain conveyor} = 10 \text{ m} = 32,808 \text{ ft}$ (Ulrich, Table 4.4) [24]

$C = \text{material factor}$, $C = 1,5$ [8]

Motor Hp = $0,5458 \text{ ton/jam} \times 0,002 \times 32,808 \text{ ft} \times 1,5 = 0,0537 \text{ Hp}$

Efisiensi motor = 80% (Peter and Timmerhaus, 7th ed, p.516, Fig.12-18) [25]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{100\%}{80\%} \times 0,0537 \text{ Hp} = 0,0671 \text{ Hp}$$

Dipilih motor = 0,25 Hp

Spesifikasi alat (Perry, 7th ed., Table 21.7) [8] :

- Kapasitas = 0,5458 ton/jam
- Panjang *chain* = 10 m
- Lebar *chain* = 35 cm
- *Chain plies* = 2
- Kecepatan *chain* = 30,5 m/menit
- Power = 0,25 Hp
- Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless steel*
- Jumlah alat = 1 buah

III. Saringan (H-113)

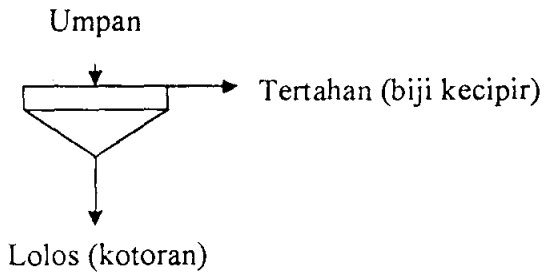
Fungsi : untuk memisahkan biji kecipir dari kotoran yang ukurannya lebih kecil dari biji kecipir dengan ukuran 0-4 mm

Tipe : *vibrating screen*

Dasar pemilihan : efisiensi tinggi, kapasitas tinggi, *maintenance cost* rendah, ruang yang dibutuhkan kecil (Perry, 7th ed, Fig.19-16) [8]

Ukuran biji kecipir = ± 5 mm

Kondisi operasi : T = 30°C, P = 1 atm



Kapasitas biji kecipir = 0,5458 ton/jam = 545,8 kg/jam

Dari Ulrich, hal.223, [24], ditetapkan :

- ukuran lubang *screen* = 10 *mesh* = 1,68 mm
- panjang *screen* = 2 m
- lebar *screen* = 1 m
- luas *screen* = 2 m²

Dari Ulrich, hal.315, [24] :

$$\text{Power} = \frac{16000 \times m}{Dp} = \frac{16000 \times 545,8 \text{ kg}}{3600 \text{ s} \times 1680 \mu\text{m}} = 1,444 \text{ kW}$$

$$= 1,9364 \text{ hp} \approx 2 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi alat :

- Nama = Saringan
- Tipe = *Vibrating screen*
- Fungsi = Untuk memisahkan biji kecipir dari kotoran yang ukurannya lebih kecil dari biji kecipir.
- Lubang *screen* = 10 *mesh*
- Panjang *screen* = 2 m
- Lebar *screen* = 1 m

- Luas *screen* = 2 m²
- Power = 2 hp
- Bahan = *Carbon steel*
- Jumlah = 1 buah

IV. Tangki Pemasakan (M-110)

Fungsi : merendam biji kecipir dengan larutan NaHCO₃ sehingga menonaktifkan enzim lipoksigenase.

Tipe : silinder vertikal berpengaduk dengan tutup atas *flat* dan tutup bawah konis, dilengkapi dengan *coil* pemanas

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk pencampuran *liquid – solid*

1. Volume Tangki

Direncanakan waktu tinggal selama 2 jam.

T operasi = 65 °C

Kecepatan alir NaHCO₃ = 6,7886 kg/jam

$\rho \text{ NaHCO}_3 = \text{sg NaHCO}_3 \times \rho \text{ air (4°C)} = 2,159 \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 2159 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Kecepatan alir air = 1350,9584 kg/jam

$\rho \text{ air} = 997,18 + 3,1439 \times 10^{-3} T - 3,7574 \times 10^{-3} T^2$

$\rho \text{ air} = 9,9718.10^2 + 3,1439.10^{-3} (65) - 3,7574.10^{-3} (65)^2$
 $= 981,5093 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Massa biji kecipir = 543,0908 kg/jam

$\rho \text{ biji kecipir} = 700 \text{ kg/m}^3$ (dari percobaan pendahuluan)

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{6.7886}{1900.878 \times 2159} + \frac{543.0908}{1900.8378 \times 700} + \frac{1350.9584}{1900.8378 \times 981.5093}}$$

$$= 1160,707 \text{ kg/jam} = 72,4283 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Kecepatan alir total} = 1900,8378 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$V \text{ campuran} = \frac{1900,8378 \text{ kg / jam} \times 2 \text{ jam}}{1160,707} = 3,2753 \text{ m}^3 = 115,7339 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Asumsi volume tangki} = 1,2 \times \text{volume campuran}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1,2 \times \text{Volume campuran}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 3,2753 \text{ m}^3 = 3,9304 \text{ m}^3 = 138,8824 \text{ ft}^3$$

2. Dimensi Tangki

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \cdot \text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D_{\text{shell}}}{2 \cdot \text{tg } \alpha} - H_n = \frac{D_{\text{shell}}}{2 \cdot \text{tg } \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \cdot \text{tg } \alpha} = \frac{D_{\text{shell}} - D_n}{2 \cdot \text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} / D_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 / 1 \quad [24]$$

$$\text{Diameter nozzle (Dn)} = 8 \text{ in} \approx 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft (Brownell and Young, p.196) [26]}$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan : sudut konis} = 60^\circ \text{ dan } \alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times 1,5 D_{\text{shell}} = 1,1775 D_{\text{shell}}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_k \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times \frac{D}{2 \times \text{tg } \alpha} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \times \text{tg } \alpha} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \times (D^3 - D_n^3)$$

Volume tangki = volume shell + volume konis

$$138,8824 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 \times D_{\text{shell}}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \times \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \times (D_{\text{shell}}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$138,8824 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_{\text{shell}}^3 + 0,2266 D_{\text{shell}}^3 - 0,0672$$

$$138,8824 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D_{\text{shell}}^3 - 0,0672$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = D = 4,6254 \text{ ft} = 1,4098 \text{ m} = 55,5048 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 2,3127 \text{ ft} = 0,7049 \text{ m} = 27,7524 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times D = (1,5 \times 4,6254) \text{ ft} = 6,9381 \text{ ft} = 2,1147 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{koni}} (H_k) = \frac{D_{\text{shell}} - D_n}{2 \times \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{(4,6254 - 0,6667) \text{ ft}}{2 \times \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 3,4284 \text{ ft} = 1,04497 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{nozle}} = \frac{D_n}{2 \times \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{0,6667 \text{ ft}}{2 \times \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,5773 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_n}{2}\right)^2 + H_n^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,6667}{2}\right)^2 + 0,5773^2}$$

$$= 0,6667 \text{ ft} = 0,2032 \text{ m}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_{\text{shell}}}{2}\right)^2 + H_k^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{6,254}{2}\right)^2 + 3,4282^2}$$

$$= 4,1355 \text{ ft} = 1,2605 \text{ m}$$

$$b = s - a = (4,1355 - 0,6667) \text{ ft} = 3,4688 \text{ ft} = 1,0573 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume konis} = \frac{\pi}{24 \times \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} \times (D^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} \times (4,6254^3 - 0,6667^3) = 22,3577 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,6327 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume total campuran = Volume campuran di shell + Volume campuran di konis

$$115,7339 \text{ ft}^3 = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \text{ campuran dalam shell} \right) + 22,3577 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H \text{ campuran dalam shell (Hfs)} = \frac{115,7339 \text{ ft}^3 - 22,3577}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 4,6254^2} = 5,5599 \text{ ft} = 1,6947 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ campuran dalam tangki} = H_{fs} + H_k = 5,5599 + 3,1124 = 10,0091 \text{ ft} = 3,0508 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ tangki} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_k = 6,9381 + 3,4284 = 10,3665 \text{ ft} = 3,1597 \text{ m}$$

Tebal Shell

Bahan konstruksi *stainless steel*,

$C = \text{Corrosion allowance} = 0$ (Peter and Timmerhaus, 7^{ed}, p.460) [25]

$S = \text{Allowable stress value} = 19.988 \text{ psi}$ (Law C., p.342) [27]

$E = \text{Efficiency} = 0,8$ (*Double-welded butt join*) (Brownell and Young, p.196) [26]

$$P \text{ hidrostatik shell} = \frac{\rho \cdot h \cdot l}{144} = \frac{72,4283 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 5,5599 \text{ ft}}{144} = 2,7965$$

$$P \text{ operasi shell} = P \text{ hidrostatik shell} + P \text{ tangki} = 2,7965 \text{ psi} + 0 \text{ psi} = 2,7965 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ design} = 1,2 \times P \text{ operasi} = 1,2 \times 2,7965 \text{ psi} = 3,3558 \text{ psi}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, pers.13-1 [26] :

$$t_s = \frac{P \times R}{SE - 0,6P} + c$$

dimana : t_s = Tebal minimum *shell*, mm, in

P = Internal design pressure, kPa, psi (gauge)

R = Inside radius dari *shell*, mm, in

S = Allowable stress value, kPa, psi

E = Joint efficiency

c = Corrosion allowance, mm

$$t_s = \frac{3,3558 \text{ psi} \times 27,7524 \text{ in}}{19.1988 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 3,3558 \text{ psi}} + 0 \text{ in} = 0,0058 \text{ in} \sim 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$OD = ID + (2 \times t_s) = 55,5048 + (2 \times 3/16 \text{ in}) = 55,8798 \text{ in} \sim 60 \text{ in} = 1,4193 \text{ m}$$

Tebal Konis

$$P \text{ hidrostatik konis} = \frac{\rho \cdot h l}{144} = \frac{72,4283 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 8,9883 \text{ ft}}{144} = 4,5209$$

$$P \text{ operasi shell} = P \text{ hidrostatik shell} + P \text{ tangki} = 4,5209 \text{ psi} + 0 \text{ psi} = 4,5209 \text{ psi}$$

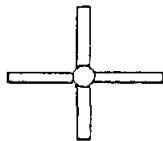
$$P \text{ design} = 1,2 \times P \text{ operasi} = 1,2 \times 4,5209 \text{ psi} = 5,4250 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_k = \frac{P \times R}{\cos \alpha (SE - 0,6P)} + c$$

$$t_k = \frac{5,4250 \text{ psi} \times 27,7524 \text{ in}}{\cos 60^\circ ((19.1988 \text{ psi} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 5,4250 \text{ psi}))} + 0 \text{ in} = 0,0188 \text{ in} \sim 3/16 \text{ in}$$

3. Agitator

- Jenis agitator yang digunakan adalah *paddle agitator*



Dasar pemilihan *paddle agitator* : kecepatan pengadukan rendah, cocok untuk pengadukan *suspending solid* (campuran dengan ukuran partikel solid yang agak besar) [28].

- Kecepatan pengaduk (N) adalah 20 rpm.

Dasar pemilihan kecepatan 20 rpm : agar waktu kontak antara biji kecipir dengan larutan NaHCO_3 cukup lama, sehingga proses penonaktifan enzim lipoksigenase dan penghilangan bau langu dapat terjadi dengan baik [34].

- Untuk mencegah timbulnya *vorteks*, maka digunakan 4 buah *baffles*.

Berdasarkan perbandingan sistem agitator standar dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.144, Tabel 3.4-1, [28], maka didapatkan nilai-nilai sebagai berikut :

$$Da = 0,4 D = 0,4 \times 1,4098 \text{ m} = 0,5639 \text{ m} = 1,8501 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 0,5639 \text{ m} = 0,1128 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,5639 \text{ m} = 0,1410 \text{ m}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} D = \frac{1}{3} \times 1,4098 \text{ m} = 0,4699 \text{ m}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} D = \frac{1}{12} \times 1,4098 \text{ m} = 0,1175 \text{ m}$$

Dimana: Da = Diameter pengaduk

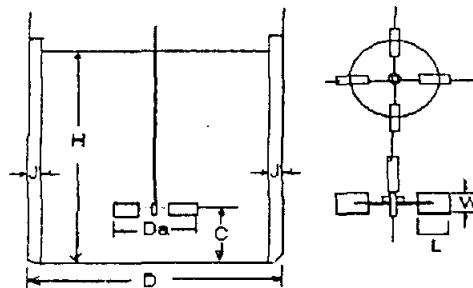
D = Diameter tangki

L = Panjang *blade*

W = Lebar *blade*

C = Jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk

J = Lebar *baffle*



$$\text{Kecepatan pengadukan} = \pi \cdot Da \cdot N = \pi \times 0,5639 \times 20 = 35,4148 \text{ m/menit}$$

μ campuran dihitung dengan persamaan dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.820, [28]

sebagai berikut :

$$\mu_{mixed} = \frac{\mu}{\psi_p}, \mu = \mu \text{ air pada suhu operasi (kg/m.s)}$$

$$\psi_p = \frac{1}{10^{1,82(1-\varepsilon)}}, \psi_p = \text{Empirical correction factor}$$

ε = Fraksi volume campuran

$$\varepsilon = \frac{X_{\text{cair}} / \rho_{\text{campuran cair}}}{X_{\text{cair}} / \rho_{\text{campuran cair}} + X_{\text{padat}} / \rho_{\text{campuran padat}}}$$

$$X_{\text{cair}} = \frac{1.403,0751 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.900,8177 \text{ kg/jam}} = 0,7381$$

$$X_{\text{padat}} = \frac{497,7426 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.900,8177 \text{ kg/jam}} = 0,2619$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{0,7381 / 981,5093}{0,7381 / 981,5093 + 0,2619 / 1.316,307} = 0,7908$$

$$\mu_{\text{air pada suhu } 65^\circ\text{C}} = 0,4356 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s} = 1,0538 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$\psi_p = \frac{1}{10^{1,82(1-0,7908)}} = 0,4162$$

$$\mu_{\text{mixed}} = \frac{\mu}{\psi_p} = \frac{0,4356 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}}{0,4162} = 0,001047 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

Dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.155, [28] :

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \times N \times Da^2}{\mu}$$

Dimana: Da = Diameter impeler, m

N = Kecepatan putaran pengaduk, rps

ρ = Densitas campuran, kg / m³

μ = Viskositas campuran, kg/m.s

ρ campuran = 1160,707 kg/m³

$$N_{Re} = \frac{1160,707 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \frac{20}{60} \text{ s} \times (0,5639 \text{ m})^2}{0,001047 \text{ kg/m.s}} = 117.555,87$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., Grafik 3.4-4, hal.145, [28]. Untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 117.555,87$ dan untuk jenis *paddle agitator* (kurva 1), maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 5,1$.

Dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.145, [28] :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5 \\ &= 5,1 \times 1160,71 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \left(\frac{20}{60}\right)^3 \times (0,5639)^5 \\ &= 12,5042 \text{ W} = 0,0125 \text{ kW} = 0,0168 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Peter dan Timmerhaus, 7th ed., Grafik 14-38, hal.521, [25], efisiensi motor = 80 %, maka :

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{0,0168}{0,8} \text{ hp} = 0,0210 \text{ hp} \approx 0,25 \text{ hp}$$

Data C_p biji kecipir pada suhu operasi dapat dihitung dengan persamaan dari Hartel, hal.312–313, [22], sebagai berikut :

$$C_{p \text{ mixed}} = \sum_i x_m^i \times C_{p_i}$$

dimana : x_m^i = Fraksi massa tiap komponen

C_{p_i} = Kapasitas panas tiap komponen, kJ/kg.°K

$$C_{p \text{ protein}} = 2,0082 + 1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2$$

$$C_{p \text{ lemak}} = 1,9842 + 1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2$$

$$C_{p \text{ karbohidrat}} = 1,5488 + 1,9625 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 5,9399 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2$$

$$C_p \text{ ash} = 1,0926 + 1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 4,1762 - 9,0864 \cdot 10^{-5} T + 5,4731 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2$$

$$C_p \text{ NaHCO}_3 = 1,0048 + 1,675 \times 10^{-3} T$$

$$C_p \text{ protein} = 2,0082 + 1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3}(65) - 1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6}(65)^2 = 2,0812 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_p \text{ lemak} = 1,9842 + 1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3}(65) - 4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6}(65)^2 = 2,0597 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_p \text{ karbohidrat} = 1,5488 + 1,9625 \cdot 10^{-3}(65) - 5,9399 \cdot 10^{-6}(65)^2 = 1,6513 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_p \text{ ash} = 1,0926 + 1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3}(65) - 3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6}(65)^2 = 1,1999 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 4,1762 - 9,0864 \cdot 10^{-5}(65) + 5,4731 \cdot 10^{-6}(65)^2 = 4,1934 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_p \text{ NaHCO}_3 = 1,0048 + 1,675 \cdot 10^{-3}(65) = 1,1137 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ mixed} &= (0,0937 \times 2,0812) + (0,0489 \times 2,0597) + (0,1043 \times 1,6513) + (0,0117 \\ &\quad \times 1,1999) + (0,7382 \times 4,1934) + (0,0036 \times 1,114) \\ &= 3,5807 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} = 0,8554 \text{ btu/lb} \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Data k pada T operasi dapat dihitung dengan persamaan dari Hartel, hal.312–313, [22] sebagai berikut :

$$k \text{ mixed} = \sum_i x_v^i \times k_i$$

$$\text{dimana : } x_v^i = \text{Fraksi volume dari tiap komponen} = \frac{X_i^m / \rho_i}{\sum_i X_i^m / \rho_i}$$

$$k_i = \text{Konduktivitas termal tiap komponen, W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\rho_i = \text{Densitas tiap komponen, kg/m}^3$$

$$x_i^m = \text{Fraksi massa dari tiap komponen}$$

$$k \text{ protein} = 1,7881 \cdot 10^{-1} + 1,1958 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 2,7178 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2$$

$$k \text{ lemak} = 1,8071 \cdot 10^{-1} - 2,7604 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 1,7749 \cdot 10^{-7} T^2$$

$$k \text{ karbohidrat} = 2,0141 \cdot 10^{-1} + 1,3874 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 4,3312 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2$$

$$k \text{ ash} = 3,2962 \cdot 10^{-1} + 1,6625 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 6,7036 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2$$

$$k_{\text{air}} = 5,7109 \cdot 10^{-1} + 1,7625 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 6,7036 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2$$

$$k_{\text{NaHCO}_3} = k_{\text{air}}$$

$$k_{\text{protein}} = 1,7881 \cdot 10^{-1} + 1,1958 \cdot 10^{-3} (65) - 2,7178 \cdot 10^{-6} (65)^2 = 0,2451 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$k_{\text{lemak}} = 1,8071 \cdot 10^{-1} - 2,7604 \cdot 10^{-3} (65) - 1,7749 \cdot 10^{-7} (65)^2 = 0,0005 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$k_{\text{karbohidrat}} = 2,0141 \cdot 10^{-1} + 1,3874 \cdot 10^{-3} (65) - 4,3312 \cdot 10^{-6} (65)^2 = 0,2733 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$k_{\text{ash}} = 3,2962 \cdot 10^{-1} + 1,7625 \cdot 10^{-3} (65) - 6,7036 \cdot 10^{-6} (65)^2 = 0,4159 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$k_{\text{air}} = 5,7109 \cdot 10^{-1} + 1,7625 \cdot 10^{-3} (65) - 6,7036 \cdot 10^{-6} (65)^2 = 0,6573 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$k_{\text{NaHCO}_3} = k_{\text{air}} = 0,6573 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Sigma_i X_i^m / \rho_i \text{ mixed} = \frac{0,0937}{1296,204} + \frac{0,0486}{898,448} + \frac{0,1043}{1.578,92} + \frac{0,0117}{2.405,559} + \frac{0,0036}{2159} + \frac{0,7382}{981,5093}$$

$$= 0,00095099 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$k_{\text{mixed}} = \left(\frac{7,2288 \times 10^{-5}}{0,00095099} \times 0,2426 \right) + \left(\frac{5,4093 \times 10^{-5}}{0,00095099} \times 0,00053 \right) + \left(\frac{6,3968 \times 10^{-5}}{0,00095099} \times 0,2733 \right) +$$

$$\left(\frac{4,8547 \times 10^{-5}}{0,00095099} \times 0,4159 \right) + \left(\frac{7,2501 \times 10^{-5}}{0,00095099} \times 0,6573 \right) + \left(\frac{1,6674 \times 10^{-5}}{0,00095099} \times 0,6573 \right)$$

$$= 0,5607 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C} = 0,0988 \text{ btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

4. Koil Pemanas

1. Neraca Panas dan Massa

Dari perhitungan neraca panas didapatkan data massa kondensat :

$$\text{Massa steam} = 120,0193 \text{ kg/jam} = 246,5945 \text{ lb/h}$$

$$\text{Panas yang disuplai} = 249.946,1564 \text{ kJ/jam} = 236.899 \text{ btu/jam}$$

$$\text{Suhu biji kecipir dan larutan NaHCO}_3 \text{ masuk, } t_1 = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu biji kecipir dan larutan NaHCO}_3 \text{ keluar, } t_2 = 65^\circ\text{C} = 149^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pemanas (steam) masuk, } T_1 = 160^\circ\text{C} = 320^\circ\text{F}$$

Suhu steam keluar, $T_2 = 160^\circ\text{C} = 320^\circ\text{F}$

2. Δt_{LMTD}

$$\Delta t_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln\left(\frac{T_1 - t_2}{T_2 - t_1}\right)} = \frac{(320 - 149) - (320 - 86)}{\ln\left(\frac{320 - 149}{320 - 86}\right)} = 200,85599^\circ\text{F}$$

3. $T_c = 0,5 \times (T_1 + T_2) = 0,5 \times (320 + 320) = 320^\circ\text{F}$

$$t_c = 0,5 \times (t_1 + t_2) = 0,5 \times (86 + 149) = 117,5^\circ\text{F}$$

4. Dari Kern, Table 11, hal.844, [29], trial ukuran pipa koil = $1\frac{1}{2}$ in IPS, sch 40

$$d_o = 1,9 \text{ in}$$

$$d_i = 1,61 \text{ in} = 0,1583 \text{ ft}$$

$$a' = 2,04 \text{ in}^2/\text{pipe}$$

$$a'' = 0,498 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas

Sisi bejana : biji kecipir dan larutan NaHCO_3 , fluida dingin	Sisi pipa : steam, fluida panas
$\rho = 72,4283 \text{ lbm}/\text{ft}^3$ $\mu = 2,532 \text{ lb}/\text{ft.h}$ $D_a = 1,8501 \text{ ft}$ $N = 20 \text{ rpm} = 1200 \text{ rph}$ $N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{D_a^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu}$ $= \frac{(1,8501 \text{ ft})^2 \times 1200 \text{ rph} \times 72,4283 \text{ lbm}/\text{ft}^3}{2,532 \text{ lb}/\text{ft.h}}$ $= 117.555,873$ $J_c = 1300 \text{ (Kern, Fig 20-2, p.718) [29]}$ $h_o = J_c \times \frac{k}{D_i} \times \left(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14} \text{ (Kern, eq.6.15) [29]}$ dimana : $D_i = 55,5048 \text{ in}$ $k = 0,0988 \text{ btu}/\text{h.ft}^\circ\text{F} \text{ (Geankoplis, App. A.4-2, p.891) [28]}$ $C_p = 0,8554 \text{ btu}/\text{lbm.}^\circ\text{F}$ $h_o = 1300 \times \frac{0,0988}{4,6254} \times \left(\frac{0,8544 \times 2,532}{0,0988}\right)^{1/3} \times (1)^{0,14}$ $= 77,6358 \text{ btu}/\text{h.ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$	$h_{io} = 1500 \text{ btu}/\text{h.ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{1500 \times 77,6358}{1500 + 77,6358} = 73,8153 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} \quad \text{diambil } R_d = 0,001$$

$$0,001 = \frac{73,8153 - U_d}{73,8153 \times U_d}$$

$$U_D = 68,7412 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2.\text{F}$$

$$A_{\text{coil}} = \frac{Q}{U_d \times \Delta t_{\text{LMTD}}} = \frac{236.899 \text{ btu / jam}}{(68,7412 \text{ btu / jam.ft}^2.\text{F}) \times (200,85599^\circ \text{F})} = 17,1578 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$L = \frac{A_{\text{coil}}}{a''} = \frac{17,1578}{0,498} = 34,4534 \text{ ft} = 0,975 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_c &= \text{Diameter koil, diambil} = 0,45 \times D_{\text{vessel}} \\ &= 0,45 \times (4,6254) \text{ ft} \\ &= 2,0814 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$r_c = \text{Jari-jari koil} = 0,5 \times d_c = 0,5 \times 2,0814 \text{ ft} = 1,0401 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume koil} &= \text{Volume silinder} = \pi \times r_c^2 \times L \\ &= 3,14 \times 1,0401^2 \times 34,4534 = 117,1729 \text{ ft}^3 = 3,31599 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$n_c = \frac{L}{\pi \times d_c} = \frac{117,1729 \text{ ft}}{\pi \times (2,0814 \text{ ft})} = 5,2716 \approx 6$$

$$s_c = \text{Spasi koil, diambil } 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_c &= ((n_c - 1) \times (d_o + s_c)) + d_o \\ &= ((6 - 1) \times (1,9 + 2)) + 1,9 \\ &= 21,4 \text{ in} = 1,712 \text{ ft} = 0,5218 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pengecekan :

Tinggi liquida di bagian silinder = 5,5599 ft

$h_c < l_s$ (memenuhi)

Spesifikasi alat :

- Nama = Tangki pemasakan
- Fungsi = Merendam biji kecipir dengan larutan NaHCO_3 sehingga menonaktifkan enzim lipoksigenase.
- Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless steel* SA-240 tipe 304
- Waktu tinggal = 2 jam
- Diameter = 1,4098m
- Tinggi *shell* = 2.1147 m
- Tebal *shell* = 3/16 in
- Tebal konis = 3/16 in
- Pengaduk = Jenis : *Paddle agitator*
Diameter : 0,5639 m
Kecepatan pengadukan : 35,4148 m/menit
Power : 0,25 hp
- Koil pemanas = Panjang koil : 34,4534 ft
Diameter koil : 2,0814 ft
Diameter pipa koil : $1 \frac{1}{2}$ IPS, sch 40
Spasi koil : 2 in
- Jumlah tangki = 2 buah

V. Tangki Larutan NaHCO_3 (M-115)

Fungsi : untuk melarutkan NaHCO_3 .

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk *flat* dan tutup bawah berbentuk *dish head* dilengkapi dengan pengaduk.

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk pencampuran *liquid – solid*.

1. Volume Tangki

Kondisi operasi : $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

Waktu tinggal : 2 jam

Kecepatan alir $\text{NaHCO}_3 = 6,7886 \text{ kg/jam}$

$\text{sg NaHCO}_3 = 2,159$ (Perry, 7th ed, Table 2-1) [8]

$\rho \text{ air } (4^{\circ}\text{C}) = 1000 \text{ kg/jam}$ [28]

$\rho \text{ NaHCO}_3 = \text{sg NaHCO}_3 \times \rho \text{ air } (4^{\circ}\text{C}) = 2,159 \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 2159 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Kecepatan alir $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1350,9584 \text{ kg/jam}$

$\rho \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 995,6800 \text{ gr/m}^3$ [28]

ρ campuran dapat dicari dengan persamaan sebagai berikut :

Dari Hartel, hal.312–316, [22] :

$$\rho_{mixed} = \frac{1}{\sum_i \left(\frac{x_m^i}{\rho_i} \right)}$$

dimana : x_m^i = fraksi massa dari tiap komponen

ρ_i = densitas tiap komponen, kg/m^3

$$\rho_{camp} = \frac{1}{\frac{x_{\text{NaHCO}_3}}{\rho_{\text{NaHCO}_3}} + \frac{x_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}{\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,005}{2159 \text{ kg/m}^3} + \frac{0,995}{995,6800 \text{ kg/m}^3}} = 998,3697 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$\rho \text{ campuran} = 998,3697 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 62,29827 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Massa campuran = massa NaHCO_3 + massa H_2O

$$= 6,7886 + 1350,9584 = 1357,747 \text{ Kg/J}$$

$$\text{Volume campuran} = \frac{1357,747}{998,3697} \times 2 = 2,7199 \text{ m}^3$$

Asumsi volume larutan NaHCO_3 = 80 % dari volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{100}{80} \times \text{volume larutan NaHCO}_3 \\ &= \frac{100}{80} \times 2,7199 \text{ m}^3 = 3,39991 \text{ m}^3 = 120,1382 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

1. Dimensi dan Tebal *Shell* dan Tutup

Bahan konstruksi *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S),

S = Allowable stress value = 17749,9 psi [27]

C = Corrosion allowance = 3 mm [25]

E = Efisiensi = 0,85 (*Double welded butt join*) [26]

$$H_{\text{silinder}} / D_{\text{silinder}} = 1,5 / 1 \text{ [24]}$$

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume *bottom*

$$\begin{aligned} 3,39991 \text{ m}^3 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \right) + 0,000049 D^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{1,5 \times \pi}{4} \times D^3 \right) + (0,000049 D^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$D = 1,42395 \text{ m} \approx 4,6717 \text{ ft} = 50,31644 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 1,42395 \text{ m} = 2,1359 \text{ m} = 7,0076 \text{ ft} = 75,47465 \text{ in}$$

H_{liquid} dalam *shell* dicari dengan persamaan :

Volume *liquid* = Volume *shell* + Volume *bottom*

$$2,7199 \text{ m}^3 = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_{\text{liquid}} \right) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$2,7199 \text{ m}^3 = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,42395^2 \times H_{\text{liquid}} \right) + (0,000049 \times 1,42395^3)$$

$$H_{\text{liquid}} = 1,7087 \text{ m} = 5,60599 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \left(\frac{62,29827 \times 5,60599}{144} \right) \text{ lb/in}^2 = 2,4253 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 2,4253 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 2,4253 \text{ psi} = 2,9104 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_s = \frac{P \times R}{SE - 0,6P} + c$$

$$t_s = \frac{2,9104 \text{ psi} \times 4,6717 \text{ ft}}{((17749,9 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 2,9104 \text{ psi})) \times 3,2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,2747 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,2747 \text{ mm} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal head} = t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

2. Tinggi dan Tebal Bottom

Tebal *bottom* dapat dicari dengan cara sebagai berikut :

OD = ID + 2.t_{shell} = 50,3164 + (2 x 3/16) in = 50,6914 in ≈ 54 in (distandarisasi dari Brownell and Young, hal.90) [26], sehingga dari Brownell and Young, Table 5.7, hal.90, [26], didapatkan data r = 54 in dan icr = 3 1/4 in. Untuk t_s = 3/16", berdasarkan Brownell and Young, Table 5.8, hal.93, [26], didapatkan data sf = 1,5 in.

$$t_d = \frac{P \times r \times W}{2SE - 0,2P} + c$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{54 \text{ in}}{3 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}}} \right) = 1,769$$

$$t_d = \frac{2,9104 \text{ psi} \times 54 \text{ in} \times 1,769}{((2 \times 17749,9 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 2,9104 \text{ psi})) \times 39,37 \text{ in/m}} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,234 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,234 \text{ mm} \approx \frac{3}{16}''$$

$$AB = ID/2 - icr = (25,1582 - 3,25) \text{ in} = 21,90821 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = (50,3164 - 3,25) \text{ in} = 47,0664 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} = 54 - \sqrt{(47,0664)^2 - (21,90821)^2}$$

$$= 12,34332 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = t_d + b + sf = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} + 12,34332 \text{ in} + 1,5 \text{ in}$$

$$= 17,0774 \text{ in} = 0,43377 \text{ m} = 1,4231 \text{ ft}$$

$$H \text{ liquid dalam dished head} = 17,0774 \text{ in} - \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 16,8899 \text{ in} = 0,4290 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ liquid total} = (0,4290 + 1,7087) \text{ m} = 2,1377 \text{ m} = 7,0135 \text{ ft}$$

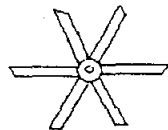
$$H \text{ tangki total} = H \text{ shell} + H \text{ bottom}$$

$$= (2,1359 + 0,4377) \text{ m} = 2,5697 \text{ m} = 8,4307 \text{ ft}$$

3. Agitator

Ditetapkan :

- Jenis pengaduk yang digunakan adalah *45° pitched six blade turbine*.

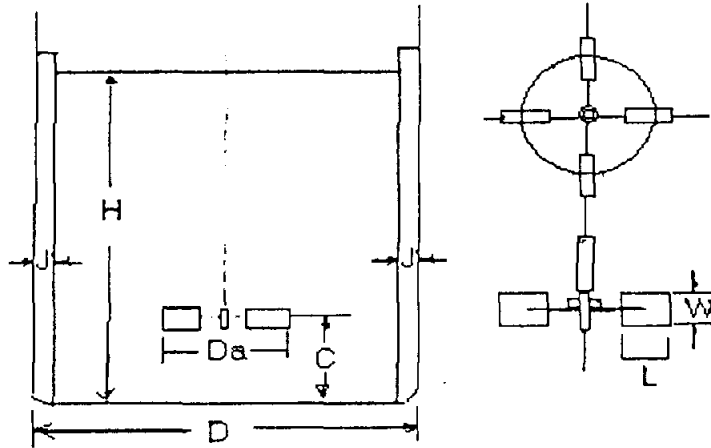


Dasar pemilihan *45° pitched six blade turbine* : kecepatan pengadukan tinggi, cocok untuk proses pengadukan liquid dengan viskositas rendah dan sedang (<200 Pa.s) [28].

- Kecepatan agitator adalah 150 rpm

Dasar pemilihan kecepatan 150 rpm : viskositas liquid rendah, alirannya menjadi turbulent sehingga NaHCO_3 akan larut dengan cepat [34].

- Untuk mencegah timbulnya *vorteks*, maka digunakan 4 buah *baffles*.



Berdasarkan perbandingan sistem agitator standar dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.144, Table 3.4-1, [28], maka didapatkan nilai-nilai sebagai berikut :

$$Da = 0,4 D = 0,4 \times 1,42395 \text{ m} = 0,5696 \text{ m} = 1,8689 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 0,5696 \text{ m} = 0,113916 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,5696 \text{ m} = 0,142395 \text{ m}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} D = \frac{1}{3} \times 1,42395 \text{ m} = 0,474652 \text{ m}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} D = \frac{1}{12} \times 1,42395 \text{ m} = 0,118663 \text{ m}$$

Dimana: Da = Diameter pengaduk

D = Diameter tangki

L = Panjang *blade*

W = Lebar *blade*

C = Jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk

J = Lebar *baffle*

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 998,3697 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 52,29827 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$sg = \frac{\rho \text{ mixed}}{\rho \text{ air (4}^\circ\text{C)}} = \frac{998,3697 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 0,9984$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeler} = \frac{sg \times H}{D} = \frac{0,9984 \times 2,1359 \text{ m}}{1,42395 \text{ m}} = 1,4976 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan pengadukan} = \pi \cdot Da \cdot N = \pi \times 0,5696 \times 150 = 268,2731 \text{ m/menit}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan :

Dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.155, [28] :

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times N \times Da^2}{\mu}$$

Dimana: Da = diameter impeler, m

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk, rps

ρ = densitas, kg / m³

μ = viskositas campuran, kg/m.s

Asumsi :

$$\mu \text{ larutan NaHCO}_3 = \mu \text{ air (30}^\circ\text{C)} = 0,807 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s [28]}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{998,3697 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (150/60) \text{ putaran/dik} \times (0,5696)^2 \text{ m}^2}{0,807 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}} = 1.003.390,916$$

Nilai Np dicari dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., Grafik 3.4-4, hal.145, [28]. Untuk $N_{Re} = 1.003.390,916$ dan jenis agitator 45° *pitched six blade turbine* (kurva 3), maka didapatkan nilai Np = 1,5

Dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.145, [28] :

$$P = Np \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5$$

$$= 1,5 \times 998,3697 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (150/60)^3 \times (0,5696)^5 \text{ m}^5$$

$$= 1.402,7602 \text{ W} = 1,4028 \text{ kW} = 1,4078 \text{ hp}$$

VI. Chain Conveyor (J-121)

Fungsi : meniriskan dan mengangkut biji kecipir yang keluar dari tangki pemasakan (M-110) ke alat pengupasan (C-120)

Dasar pemilihan : harga murah dan cocok untuk membawa padatan

Kondisi operasi : $T = 57^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$

Massa campuran biji kecipir dan larutan NaHCO_3 yang keluar dari tangki pemasakan = $1900,8178 \text{ kg/jam} = 1,9008 \text{ ton/jam}$

Panjang *chain conveyor* = 10-50 m (Ulrich, Table 4.4) [24]

Motor Hp = $\text{TPH} \times 0,002 \times H \times C$ [8]

Dimana : TPH = Kapasitas biji kecipir dan NaHCO_3 (ton/jam)

$H = \text{Panjang chain conveyor} = 10 \text{ m} = 32,808 \text{ ft}$ (Ulrich, Table 4.4) [24]

$C = \text{Material factor}$, $C = 1,5$ [8]

Motor Hp = $1,9008 \text{ ton/jam} \times 0,002 \times 32,808 \text{ ft} \times 1,5 = 0,1871 \text{ Hp}$

Efisiensi motor = 80% (Peter and Timmerhaus, 7th ed, p.516, Fig.12-18) [25]

Power motor = $\frac{100\%}{80\%} \times 0,1871 \text{ Hp} = 0,2339 \text{ Hp}$

Dipilih motor = 0,25 Hp

Spesifikasi alat (Perry, 7th ed., Table 21.7):

Kapasitas = 1,9008 ton/jam

Panjang *chain* = 10 m

Lebar *chain* = 35 cm

Chain plies = 2

Kecepatan *chain* = 30,5 m/menit

Power = 0,25 hp

Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless steel*

Jumlah alat = 1 buah

VII. Alat Pengupas Biji Kecipir (C-120)

Fungsi : untuk memisahkan biji kecipir dari kulitnya.

Tipe : *roll crusher* yang dilengkapi dengan *centrifugal blower*.

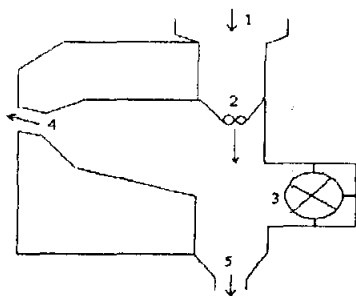
Dasar pemilihan : cocok digunakan untuk *coarse crushing*, biasa digunakan untuk menghancurkan biji.

T operasi = 54°C

ρ biji kecipir = 700 kg/m³ (dari percobaan pendahuluan)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kapasitas roll crusher} &= 868,9453 \text{ kg/jam} = \frac{868,9453 \text{ kg/jam}}{700 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,2414 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 20.689,18 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min} \end{aligned}$$

Ukuran biji kecipir = $\pm 5 \text{ mm}$



Keterangan :

1 = *Hopper* tempat masuk biji kecipir

2 = *Roll crusher*

3 = *Centrifugal blower*

4 = Tempat keluar kulit biji kecipir

5 = Tempat keluar biji kecipir

Dari Perry, 7th ed., Table 20-52, [8], diketahui :

- Diameter *roll* = 25 cm = 0,25 m
- Reduction ratio (R) = 3
- Kecepatan *roll crusher* berkisar antara (50-300) rpm.
- Ukuran maksimum produk sama dengan d, dimana d adalah jarak antara *roll*.
- Ukuran diameter maksimum produk = $1/3 \times$ diameter bahan mula – mula.

Sehingga : ukuran maksimum produk = $1/3 \times \pm 5$ mm

$$= \pm 1,67 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi jarak antara *roll* (d) = 1,67 mm

Ditetapkan :

- Kecepatan *roll crusher* = 50 rpm = $\pi \times D_{\text{roll}} \times N = 3,14 \times 0,25 \text{ m} \times 50 \text{ rpm}$
 $= 39,25 \text{ m/menit}$
 $= 3925 \text{ cm/menit}$

Dari Perry, 7th ed, pers.20-38, [8] :

$$Q = d \times L \times s / 2,96$$

dimana : Q = Kapasitas, cm³/min

d = Jarak antara *roll*, cm

L = Panjang *roll*, cm

s = Kecepatan peripheral, cm/min

$$L = \frac{20.689,18 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min} \times 2,96}{0,167 \text{ cm} \times 3925 \text{ cm/min}}$$

$$= 93,6154 \text{ cm} \approx 94 \text{ cm} = 0,94 \text{ m}$$

Dari Ulrich, hal.76, [24] :

$$\text{Power roll} = 0,3 \times m \times R$$

dimana : m = Massa bahan masuk (kg/s)

R = *Reduction ratio*

$$= 0,3 \times \frac{868,9453 \text{ kg/jam}}{3600 \text{ s/jam}} \times 3 = 0,2172 \text{ kW} = 0,2913 \text{ hp}$$

Blower pada alat pengupas menyuplai $0,008 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$ udara dengan tekanan 1 atm,

30°C . Tekanan udara keluar *blower* adalah 2,4 atm ($\Delta P = 1,4 \text{ atm}$) [24].

Dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed, hal.139, [28] :

$$\begin{aligned} W_s &= \frac{2,3026RT_1}{M} \log \frac{p_2}{p_1} \\ &= \frac{2,3026 \times 8,314 \text{ J/mol} \cdot ^\circ\text{K} \times 303 \text{ K}}{28,97 \text{ gr/mol}} \log \frac{2,4 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ atm}} \\ &= 76,1263 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ udara } 1 \text{ atm} &= \frac{P \times BM}{R \times T} \\ &= \frac{1 \text{ atm} \times 28,97 \text{ gr/mol}}{0,082 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm/mol} \cdot ^\circ\text{K} \times 303 \text{ K}} \\ &= 1,1660 \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ udara } 2,4 \text{ atm} = 1,1160 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \frac{2,4 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ atm}} = 2,7984 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{average}} = \frac{1,1160 + 2,7984}{2} \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1,9822 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa udara} &= 1,9822 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0,008 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} = 0,0159 \text{ kg/min} \\ &= 0,000264 \text{ kg/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Power blower} = 76,1263 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 0,000264 \text{ kg/s} = 0,0201 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi blower} = 75\% [24]$$

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{0,0201 \text{ kW}}{0,75} = 0,0268 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% (\text{Peter and Timmerhaus, 3}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, p.521}) [25]$$

$$\text{Power aktual} = \frac{0,0268 \text{ kW}}{0,8} = 0,0335 \text{ kW} = 0,0450 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power total yang dibutuhkan} = (0,2913 + 0,0450) \text{ hp} = 0,3363 \text{ hp} \approx 0,5 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi alat :

- Kapasitas = 868,9453 kg/jam
- Diameter *roll* = 0,25 m
- *Reduction ratio* (R) = 3
- Jarak antara *roll* = 1,67 mm
- Panjang *roll* = 0,94 m
- Power = 0,5 hp
- Jumlah = 1 buah

VIII. *Chain Conveyor* (J-122)

Fungsi : meniriskan dan mengangkut biji kecipir tanpa kulit yang keluar dari alat pengupasan (C-120) ke alat penggilingan (C-210)

Dasar pemilihan : harga murah dan cocok untuk membawa padatan

Kondisi operasi : $T = 51^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$

Massa biji kecipir tanpa kulit yang keluar dari tangki alat pengupasan = 689,9865 kg/jam = 0,6899 ton/jam

Panjang *chain conveyor* = 10-50 m (Ulrich, Table 4.4) [24]

Motor Hp = TPH x 0,002 x H x C [8]

Dimana : PH = Kapasitas biji kecipir (ton/jam)

H = Panjang *chain conveyor* = 10 m = 32,808 ft (Ulrich, Table 4.4) [24]

C = *Material factor*, C = 1,5 [8]

Motor Hp = 0,6899 ton/jam x 0,002 x 32,808 ft x 1,5 = 0,0679 Hp

Efisiensi motor = 80% (Peter and Timmerhaus, 7th ed, p.516, Fig.12-18) [25]

Power motor = $\frac{100\%}{80\%} \times 0,0679 \text{ Hp} = 0,0849 \text{ Hp}$

Dipilih motor = 0,25 Hp

Spesifikasi alat (Perry, 7th ed., Table 21.7) [32] :

Kapasitas = 0,6899 ton/jam

Panjang *chain* = 10 m

Lebar *chain* = 35 cm

chain plies = 2

Kecepatan *chain* = 30,5 m/menit

Power = 0,25 hp

Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless steel*

Jumlah alat = 1 buah

IX. Alat Penggilingan Biji Kecipir (C-210)

Fungsi : menggiling biji kecipir dari ukuran ± 5 mm menjadi 2,5 mm

Tipe : *Hammer Mill*

Dasar pemilihan : sesuai untuk menghancurkan bahan dalam keadaan kering atau basah

Kondisi operasi : $T = 51^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P = 1$ atm

Kapasitas = 689,9865 kg/jam = 1.521,1442 lb/jam

Dari Perry, 7th ed., Table 20-22, [8], diperoleh :

Kapasitas = 3000 lbm/jam

Diameter rotor = 8 in

Kecepatan maksimum = 8400 rpm

Power = 3 Hp

Bahan konstruksi = *Cast iron*

Jumlah alat = $\frac{1.521,144}{3000} = 0,5070 \approx 1$ buah

Spesifikasi alat :

Bahan konstruksi = *Cast iron*

Kapasitas = 3000 lbm/jam

Diameter rotor = 8 in

Kecepatan maksimum = 8400 rpm

Power = 3 Hp

Jumlah alat = 1 buah

X. Tangki Ekstraksi (M-220)

Fungsi : mengekstrak biji kecipir

Tipe : silinder vertikal berpengaduk dengan tutup atas *flat* dan tutup bawah konis, dilengkapi dengan koil pemanas

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk pencampuran *liquid – solid*

1. Volume Tangki

Direncanakan waktu tinggal selama 30 menit = 0,5 jam.

T operasi = 65 °C (149 °F)

Kecepatan alir air = 4887,8172 kg/jam

$$\rho_{\text{air}} = 997,18 + 3,1439 \times 10^{-3} T - 3,7574 \times 10^{-3} T^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{air}} &= 9,9718 \cdot 10^2 + 3,1439 \cdot 10^{-3} (65) - 3,7574 \cdot 10^{-3} (65)^2 \\ &= 981,5093 \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{air}} = \frac{4887,8172 \text{ kg / jam}}{981,5093 \text{ kg / m}^3} \times 0,5 \text{ jam} = 2,4899 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam}$$

Massa biji kecipir = 686,9866 kg/jam

ρ Biji kecipir = 700 kg/m³ (dari percobaan pendahuluan)

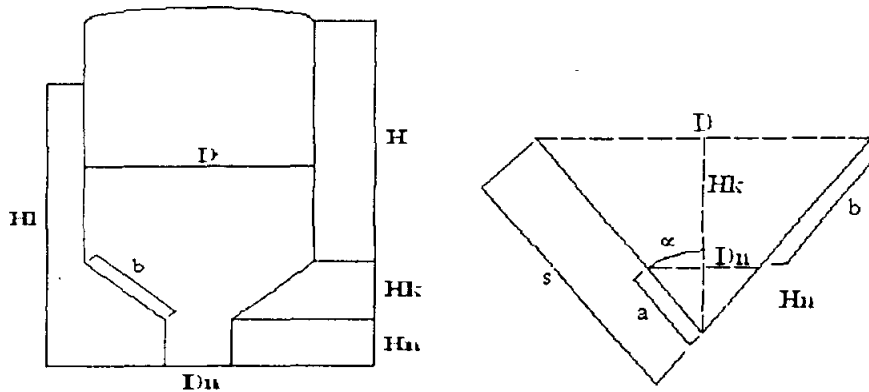
$$V_{\text{biji kecipir}} = \frac{686,9866 \text{ kg / jam}}{700 \text{ kg / m}^3} \times 0,5 \text{ jam} = 0,4928 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_{\text{campuran}} = 2,9828 \text{ m}^3 = 105,3992 \text{ ft}^3$$

Asumsi volume tangki = 1,2 x volume campuran

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= 1,2 \times 2,9828 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 3,5794 \text{ m}^3 = 126,4791 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

2. Dimensi tangki



Keterangan :

D : diameter shell

Dn : diameter nozzle

H : tinggi shell

Hk : tinggi konis

Hn : tinggi nozzle

Hi : tinggi padatan

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D_{shell}}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{D_{shell}}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha} = \frac{D_{shell} - D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$\frac{H_{shell}}{D_{shell}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \quad [24]$$

Diameter nozzle (Dn) = 8 in \approx 0,2032 m = 0,6667 ft (Brownell and Young, p.196) [26]

Ditetapkan : sudut konis = 60° dan $\alpha = 30^\circ$

$$\text{Volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times H = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times 1,5 D_{shell} = 1,1775 D_{shell}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume konis} &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_k \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \right] \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times \frac{D}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D^3 - D_n^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis

$$126,4791 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 \times D_{\text{shell}}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D_{\text{shell}}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$126,4791 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_{\text{shell}}^3 + 0,2266 D_{\text{shell}}^3 - 0,0672$$

$$126,4791 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D_{\text{shell}}^3 - 0,0672$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = D = 4,4835 \text{ ft} = 1,3666 \text{ m} = 53,8017 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 2,2417 \text{ ft} = 0,6833 \text{ m} = 26,9009 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 D = H = (1,5 \times 4,4835) \text{ ft} = 6,7252 \text{ ft} = 2,0499 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{konis}} (H_k) = \frac{D_{\text{shell}} - D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{(4,4835 - 0,6667) \text{ ft}}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 3,3055 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{nozzle}} = \frac{D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,6667 \text{ ft}}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 0,5773 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_n}{2}\right)^2 + H_n^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,6667}{2}\right)^2 + 0,5773^2}$$

$$= 0,6667 \text{ ft} = 0,2032 \text{ m}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_{\text{shell}}}{2}\right)^2 + H_k^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{4,4835}{2}\right)^2 + 3,3055^2}$$

$$= 3,9939 \text{ ft} = 1,2174 \text{ m}$$

$$b = s - a = (3,9939 - 0,6667) \text{ ft} = 3,3273 \text{ ft} = 1,0142 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \text{tg } 30^\circ} \times (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \text{tg } 30^\circ} \times (4,4835^3 - 0,6667^3) \\
 &= 20,3562 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,5761 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume total campuran = Volume campuran di *shell* + Volume campuran di konis

$$105,3992 \text{ ft}^3 = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \text{ campuran dalam shell} \right) + 20,3562 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H \text{ campuran dalam shell (Hfs)} = \frac{105,3992 \text{ ft}^3 - 20,3562}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 4,4835^2} = 5,3894 \text{ ft}$$

$$H \text{ campuran dalam tangki} = H_{fs} + H_k = 5,3894 + 3,3055 = 8,6948 \text{ ft} = 2,6502 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ tangki} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_k = 6,7252 + 3,3055 = 10,0307 \text{ ft} = 3,0574 \text{ m}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik shell} = \frac{\rho \cdot h \cdot l}{144} = \frac{58,3437 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 8,6948 \text{ ft}}{144} = 3,5228$$

$$P \text{ operasi shell} = P \text{ hidrostatik shell} + P \text{ tangki} = 3,5228 \text{ psi} + 0 \text{ psi} = 3,5228 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ design} = 1,2 \times P \text{ operasi} = 1,2 \times 3,5228 \text{ psi} = 4,2274 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal Shell

Bahan konstruksi *stainless steel*,

$$C = \text{Corrosion allowance} = 0 \text{ (Peter and Timmerhaus, 7^{ed}, p.460) [25]}$$

$$S = \text{Allowable stress value} = 19.988 \text{ psi (Law C., p.342) [27]}$$

$$E = \text{Efficiency} = 0,8 \text{ (Double-welded butt join) (Brownell and Young, p.196) [26]}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, pers.13-1, [26] :

$$t_s = \frac{P \times R}{SE - 0,6P} + c$$

dimana : t_s = Tebal minimum *shell*, mm, in

P = Internal design pressure, kPa, psi (gauge)

R = Inside radius dari shell, mm, in

S = Allowable stress value, kPa, psi

E = Joint efficiency

c = Corrosion allowance, mm

$$t_s = \frac{4,2274 \text{ psi} \times 26,9009 \text{ in}}{19.1988 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 4,2274 \text{ psi}} + 0 \text{ in} = 0,0071 \text{ in} \sim 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$OD = ID + (2 \times t_s) = 53,8017 + (2 \times 3/16 \text{ in}) = 54,1767 \text{ in} \sim 54 \text{ in} = 1,3761 \text{ m}$$

Tebal Konis

$$t_k = \frac{P \times R}{\cos \alpha (SE - 0,6P)} + c$$

$$t_k = \frac{4,2274 \text{ psi} \times 26,9009 \text{ in}}{\cos 60^\circ ((19.1988 \text{ psi} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 4,2274 \text{ psi}))} + 0 \text{ in} = 0,0142 \text{ in} \sim 3/16 \text{ in}$$

3. Agitator

- Jenis pengaduk yang digunakan adalah *45° pitched six blade turbine*

Dasar pemilihan *45° pitched six blade turbine* : kecepatan pengadukan tinggi, cocok untuk proses pengadukan liquid dengan viskositas rendah dan sedang (<200 Pa.s) [28].

- Kecepatan agitator adalah 210 rpm

Dasar pemilihan kecepatan 210 rpm : viskositas campuran rendah, alirannya menjadi turbulent, sehingga proses ekstraksi komponen susu kecipir dari biji kecipir terjadi dengan cepat dan terbentuk *slurry* kecipir yang baik [34].

- Untuk mencegah timbulnya *vorteks*, maka digunakan 4 buah *baffles*.

Berdasarkan perbandingan sistem agitator standar dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.144, Table 3.4-1, [28], maka didapatkan nilai-nilai sebagai berikut :

$$Da = 0,4 D = 0,4 \times 1,3666 \text{ m} = 0,5466 \text{ m} = 1,7934 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 0,5466 \text{ m} = 0,1093 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,5466 \text{ m} = 0,1367 \text{ m}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} D = \frac{1}{3} \times 1,3666 \text{ m} = 0,4555 \text{ m}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} D = \frac{1}{12} \times 1,3666 \text{ m} = 0,1139 \text{ m}$$

Dimana: Da = Diameter pengaduk

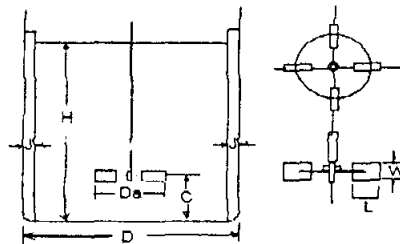
D = Diameter tangki

L = Panjang *blade*

W = Lebar *blade*

C = Jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk

J = Lebar *baffle*



Data ρ campuran suhu operasi dapat dihitung dengan persamaan berikut :

ρ masing-masing komponen pada suhu 65°C adalah :

$$\rho \text{ protein} = 1296,204 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ karbohidrat} = 1.578,92 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ lemak} = 898,204 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ ash} = 2.405,559 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} = 981,5093 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{NaHCO}_3} = 2159 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$1/\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \sum_i X_i^m / \rho_i = 0,0010073 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 998,2751 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 64,0893 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{sg} = 0,9983$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeler} = \frac{\text{sg} \times H}{D} = \frac{0,9983 \times 8,6948 \text{ ft}}{4,4835 \text{ ft}} = 1,9360 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan pengadukan} = \pi \cdot Da \cdot N = \pi \times 0,5466 \times 210 = 360,4457 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = \mu_{\text{whole milk}} = 0,00212 \text{ kg/m.s [28]}$$

Dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.155, [28] :

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \times N \times Da^2}{\mu}$$

Dimana: Da = diameter impeler, m

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk, rps

ρ = densitas, kg / m^3

μ = viskositas campuran, kg/m.s

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{998,2751 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 210 / 60 \text{ s} \times (0,5466)^2}{0,00212 \text{ kg/m.s}} = 492.452,46$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., Grafik 3.4-4, hal.145, [28]. Untuk nilai $N_{\text{Re}} = 492.452,46$ dan untuk jenis agitator *45° pitched six blade turbine* (kurva 3), maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 1,2$.

Power agitator dihitung dengan persamaan :

Dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.145, [28] :

$$P = N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5$$

$$= 1,2 \times 998,2751 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \left(\frac{210}{60} \right)^3 \times (0,5466)^5$$

$$= 2056,631 \text{ W} = 2,5066 \text{ kW} = 3,3614 \text{ hp}$$

Power untuk dua buah pengaduk = $2 \times 2,5066 \text{ kW} = 5,0133 \text{ kW}$

Dari Peter dan Timmerhaus, 7th ed., Grafik 14-38, hal.521, [25], efisiensi motor = 80 %, maka :

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{5,0133}{0,8} \text{ kW} = 6,1004 \text{ kW} = 8,4035 \text{ hp} \approx 8,5 \text{ hp}$$

4. Koil Pemanas

- Neraca Panas dan Massa

Dari perhitungan neraca panas didapatkan data massa kondensat :

$$\text{Massa steam} = 376,35548 \text{ kg/jam} = 829,7133 \text{ lb/h}$$

$$\text{Panas yang disuplai} = 783.779,0966 \text{ kJ/jam} = 742.865,8 \text{ btu/jam}$$

$$\text{Suhu biji kecipir dan air masuk, } t_1 = \frac{51^\circ\text{C} + 30^\circ\text{C}}{2} = 40,5^\circ\text{C} = 104,9^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu slurry keluar, } t_2 = 65^\circ\text{C} = 149^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pemanas (steam) masuk, } T_1 = 160^\circ\text{C} = 320^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu steam keluar, } T_2 = 160^\circ\text{C} = 320^\circ\text{F}$$

- Δt_{LMTD}

$$\Delta t_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln\left(\frac{T_1 - t_2}{T_2 - t_1}\right)} = \frac{(320 - 149) - (320 - 104,9)}{\ln\left(\frac{320 - 149}{320 - 104,9}\right)} = 192,2076^\circ\text{F}$$

$$- T_c = 0,5 \times (T_1 + T_2) = 0,5 \times (320 + 320) = 320^\circ\text{F}$$

$$- t_c = 0,5 \times (t_1 + t_2) = 0,5 \times (104,9 + 149) = 126,95^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari Kern, Table 11, hal.844, [29], trial ukuran pipa koil = $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in IPS, sch 40

$$d_o = 1,9 \text{ in}$$

$$d_i = 1,61 \text{ in} = 0,1583 \text{ ft}$$

$$a' = 2,04 \text{ in}^2/\text{pipa}$$

$$a'' = 0,498 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas

Sisi bejana : biji kecipir dan larutan NaHCO_3 , fluida dingin	Sisi pipa : steam, fluida panas
$\rho = 64,0893 \text{ lbm}/\text{ft}^3$ $\mu = 5,1285 \text{ lb}/\text{ft.h}$ $D_a = 1,7934 \text{ ft}$ $N = 210 \text{ rpm} = 12600 \text{ rph}$ $N_{Re} = \frac{D_a^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu}$ $= \frac{(1,7934 \text{ ft})^2 \times 12600 \text{ rph} \times 64,0893 \text{ lbm}/\text{ft}^3}{15,1285 \text{ lb}/\text{ft.h}}$ $= 492.452,46$ $J_c = 2000 \text{ (Kern, Fig 20-2, p.718) [29]}$ $h_o = J_c \times \frac{k}{D_i} \times \left(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14} \text{ (Kern, eq. 6.15) [29]}$ dimana : $D_i = 53,8017 \text{ in}$ $k = 0,0988 \text{ btu}/\text{h.ft}^\circ\text{F}$ $C_p = 0,8554 \text{ btu}/\text{lbm.}^\circ\text{F}$ $h_o = 2000 \times \frac{0,0988}{4,4835} \times \left(\frac{0,8544 \times 5,1285}{0,0988} \right)^{1/3} \times (1)^{0,14}$ $= 155,8678 \text{ btu}/\text{h.ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$	$h_{io} = 1500 \text{ btu}/\text{h.ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{1500 \times 155,8678}{1500 + 155,8678} = 141,19589 \text{ btu}/\text{h.ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} \quad \text{diambil } R_d = 0,001$$

$$0,001 = \frac{141,19589 - U_d}{141,19589 \times U_d}$$

$$U_D = 123,72625 \text{ btu}/\text{h.ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$$

$$A_{\text{koil}} = \frac{Q}{U_d \times \Delta t_{LMTD}} = \frac{742.865,8 \text{ btu} / \text{jam}}{(123,72625 \text{ btu} / \text{jam.ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}) \times (192,2076^\circ \text{F})} = 31,2376 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$L = \frac{A_{coil}}{a''} = \frac{31,2376}{0,498} = 62,7262 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dc &= \text{Diameter koil, diambil} = 0,65 \times D_{vessel} \\ &= 0,65 \times (4,4835) \text{ ft} \\ &= 2,9143 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$rc = \text{Jari-jari koil} = 0,5 \times dc = 0,5 \times 2,9143 \text{ ft} = 1,4571 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume koil} &= \text{Volume silinder} = \pi \times rc^2 \times L \\ &= 3,14 \times 1,4571^2 \times 62,7262 = 418,1933 \text{ ft}^3 = 11,8349 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$nc = \frac{L}{\pi \times dc} = \frac{62,7262 \text{ ft}}{\pi \times (2,9143 \text{ ft})} = 6,8547 \approx 7$$

$$sc = \text{Spasi koil, diambil } 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} hc &= ((nc - 1) \times (do + sc)) + do \\ &= ((7 - 1) \times (1,9 + 2)) + 1,9 \\ &= 25,3 \text{ in} = 2,024 \text{ ft} = 0,6169 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pengecekan :

$$\text{Tinggi liquida di bagian silinder} = 5,3894 \text{ ft}$$

$$hc < ls \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Spesifikasi alat :

- Nama = Tangki ekstraksi
- Fungsi = Mengekstrak biji kecipir
- Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless steel* SA-240 tipe 304
- Waktu tinggal = 0,5 jam
- Diameter = 1,3666 m
- Tinggi *shell* = 2,0499 m

- Tebal *shell* = 3/16 in
- Tebal konis = 3/16 in
- Pengaduk = Jenis : 45° pitched six blade turbine
Diameter : 0,5466 m
Kecepatan pengadukan : 360,4457 m/menit
Power : 8,5 hp
Jumlah pengaduk : 2 buah
- Koil pemanas = Panjang koil : 1,7752 m
Diameter koil : 2,9143 m
Diameter pipa koil : 1 1/2 IPS, sch 40
Spasi koil : 2 in
- Jumlah tangki = 1 buah

XI. Tangki Penampungan I (F-221)

Fungsi : menampung *slurry* kecipir yang keluar dari tangki ekstraksi (M-220) sebelum masuk *plate and frame filter press* (H-230)

Tipe : silinder vertikal berpengaduk dengan tutup atas *flat* dan tutup bawah konis.

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk pencampuran *liquid – solid*. Tutup konis memudahkan proses pengeluaran *slurry* kecipir yang mengandung padatan. Pengadukan dilakukan untuk menjaga agar padatan tercampur homogen dalam *slurry*.

1. Volume Tangki

Direncanakan waktu tinggal selama 2 jam

$$T \text{ operasi} = 61 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} (141,8 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F})$$

$$\text{Slurry kecipir yang disimpan} = 5.577,8038 \times 2 \text{ jam} = 11.155,61 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ protein} = 1.298,2776 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ karbohidrat} = 1.580,1619 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ lemak} = 900,1182 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ ash} = 2.406,68157 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ air} = 983,3905 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ NaHCO}_3 = 2159 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$1/\rho \text{ slurry} = \sum_i X_i^m / \rho_i$$

$$= \frac{0,0294}{1298,278} + \frac{0,0223}{1580,162} + \frac{0,0103}{900,1182} + \frac{0,0035}{2406,682} + \frac{0,0002}{2519} + \frac{0,9344}{983,3905}$$

$$= 0,0009998 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\rho \text{ slurry} = 1 / \sum_i X_i^m / \rho_i$$

$$= 1 / 0,0009998 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} = 1000,162 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 62,41013 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$V \text{ slurry} = \frac{11.155,61 \text{ kg / jam}}{1000,162 \text{ kg / m}^3} = 11,1538 \text{ m}^3 = 394,1272 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Asumsi volume tangki} = 1,2 \times \text{volume slurry} = 1,2 \times 11,1538 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 13,3846 \text{ m}^3 = 472,9527 \text{ ft}^3$$

2. Dimensi tangki

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D_{\text{shell}}}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{D_{\text{shell}}}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha} = \frac{D_{\text{shell}} - D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} / D_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 / 1 [24]$$

Diameter nozzle (D_n) = 8 in \approx 0,2032 m = 0,6667 ft (Brownell and Young, p.196) [26]

Ditetapkan : sudut konis = 60° dan $\alpha = 30^\circ$

$$\text{Volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times 1,5 D_{\text{shell}} = 1,1775 D_{\text{shell}}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_k \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times \frac{D}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$472,9527 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 \times D_{\text{shell}}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan \alpha} \times (D_{\text{shell}}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$472,9527 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_{\text{shell}}^3 + 0,2266 D_{\text{shell}}^3 - 0,0672$$

$$472,9527 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D_{\text{shell}}^3 - 0,0672$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = D = 6,9581 \text{ ft} = 2,1208 \text{ m} = 83,4974 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 3,4791 \text{ ft} = 1,0604 \text{ m} = 41,7487 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 D = H = (1,5 \times 6,9581) \text{ ft} = 10,4372 \text{ ft} = 3,1813 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{konis}} (H_k) = \frac{D_{\text{shell}} - D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{(6,9581 - 0,6667) \text{ ft}}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 5,4486 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan 30^\circ} \times (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \times \tan 30^\circ} \times (6,9581^3 - 0,6667^3) \\ &= 76,2738 \text{ ft}^3 = 2,1585 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume total campuran = Volume campuran di shell + Volume campuran di konis

$$394,1272 \text{ ft}^3 = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \text{ campuran dalam shell} \right) + 76,2739 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H \text{ campuran dalam shell (Hfs)} = \frac{394,1272 \text{ ft}^3 - 76,2739}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 6,9581^2} = 8,3632 \text{ ft}$$

$$H \text{ campuran dalam tangki} = H_{fs} + H_k = 8,3632 + 5,4486 = 13,8118 \text{ ft} = 4,2098 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ tangki} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_k = 10,4372 + 5,4486 = 15,8858 \text{ ft} = 5,9861 \text{ m}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik shell} = \frac{\rho \cdot h \cdot l}{144} = \frac{62,0552 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 13,8118 \text{ ft}}{144} = 5,9861$$

$$P \text{ operasi shell} = P \text{ hidrostatik shell} + P \text{ tangki} = 5,9861 \text{ psi} + 0 \text{ psi} = 5,9861 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ design} = 1,2 \times P \text{ operasi} = 1,2 \times 5,9861 \text{ psi} = 7,1833 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal Shell

Bahan konstruksi *stainless steel*,

$$C = \text{Corrosion allowance} = 0 \text{ (Peter and Timmerhaus, 7^{ed}, p.460) [25]}$$

$$S = \text{Allowable stress value} = 19.988 \text{ psi (Law, p.342) [27]}$$

$$E = \text{Efficiency} = 0,8 \text{ (Double-welded butt join) (Brownell and Young, p.196) [26]}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, pers.13-1, [26] :

$$t_s = \frac{P \times R}{SE - 0,6P} + c$$

dimana : t_s = Tebal minimum *shell*, mm, in

P = Internal design pressure, kPa, psi (gauge)

R = Inside radius dari *shell*, mm, in

S = Allowable stress value, kPa, psi

E = Joint efficiency

c = Corrosion allowance, mm

$$t_s = \frac{7,1833 \text{ psi} \times 41,7487 \text{ in}}{19.1988 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 7,1833 \text{ psi}} + 0 \text{ in} = 0,0188 \text{ in} \sim 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$OD = ID + (2 \times t_s) = 83,4974 + (2 \times 3/16 \text{ in}) = 83,8724 \text{ in} \sim 84 \text{ in} = 2,1304 \text{ m}$$

Tebal Konis

$$t_k = \frac{P \times R}{\cos \alpha (SE - 0,6P)} + c$$

$$t_k = \frac{7,1833 \text{ psi} \times 41,7487 \text{ in}}{\cos 60^\circ ((19.1988 \text{ psi} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 7,1833 \text{ psi}))} + 0 \text{ in} = 0,0375 \text{ in} \sim 3/16 \text{ in}$$

3. Agitator

- Jenis pengaduk yang digunakan adalah *45° pitched six blade turbine*

Dasar pemilihan *45° pitched six blade turbine* : kecepatan pengadukan tinggi, cocok untuk proses pengadukan liquid dengan viskositas rendah dan sedang (<200 Pa.s) [28].

- Kecepatan pengaduk (N) adalah 50 rpm.

Dasar pemilihan kecepatan 50 rpm : viskositas *slurry* rendah, alirannya menjadi turbulent, sehingga *slurry* kecipir akan homogen (tercampur merata) [34].

- Untuk mencegah timbulnya *vorteks*, maka digunakan 4 buah *baffles*.

Berdasarkan perbandingan sistem agitator standar dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.144, Table 3.4-1, [28], maka didapatkan nilai-nilai sebagai berikut :

$$Da = 0,4 D = 0,4 \times 2,1208 \text{ m} = 0,8483 \text{ m} = 2,7832 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 0,8483 \text{ m} = 0,1697 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,8483 \text{ m} = 0,2121 \text{ m}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} D = \frac{1}{3} \times 2,1208 \text{ m} = 0,7069 \text{ m}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12}D = \frac{1}{12} \times 2,1208 \text{ m} = 0,1767 \text{ m}$$

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk

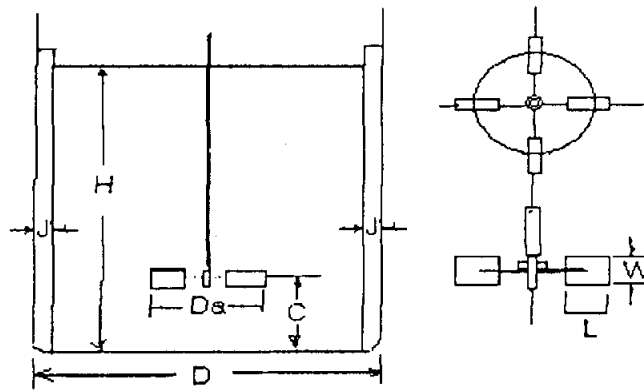
D = diameter tangki

L = panjang *blade*

W = lebar *blade*

C = jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk

J = lebar *baffle*



$$sg = 1,0002$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeler} = \frac{sg \times H}{D} = \frac{1,0002 \times 13,8118 \text{ ft}}{6,9581 \text{ ft}} = 1,9853 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan pengadukan} = \pi \cdot D_a \cdot N = \pi \times 0,8483 \times 50 = 133,1887 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$\mu \text{ slurry} = 0,00212 \text{ kg/m.s [28]}$$

Dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.155, [28] :

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times N \times D_a^2}{\mu}$$

Dimana: D_a = Diameter impeler, m

N = Kecepatan putaran pengaduk, rps

ρ = Densitas, kg / m^3

μ = Viskositas campuran, kg/m.s

$$N_{Re} = \frac{1000,1623 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \frac{50}{60} \text{ s} \times (0,8483)^2}{0,00212 \text{ kg/m.s}} = 282.936,362$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., Grafik 3.4-4, hal.145, [28]. Untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 282.936,362$ dan untuk jenis agitator 45° *pitched six blade turbine* (kurva 3), maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 1,2$.

Power agitator dihitung dengan persamaan :

Dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.145, [28] :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5 \\ &= 1,2 \times 1000,16234 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \left(\frac{50}{60}\right)^3 \times (0,8483)^5 \\ &= 305,1732 \text{ W} = 0,3052 \text{ kW} = 0,4092 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Power untuk dua buah pengaduk = $2 \times 0,3052 \text{ kW} = 0,6104 \text{ kW}$

Dari Peter dan Timmerhaus, 7th ed., Grafik 14-38, hal.521, [25], efisiensi motor = 80 %, maka :

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{0,6104}{0,8} \text{ kW} = 0,7629 \text{ kW} = 1,0231 \text{ hp} \approx 1,5 \text{ hp}$$

Dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., hal.148, [28], power yang dibutuhkan untuk *mild agitation* : 0,05 kW/m³ hingga 0,2 kW/m³

$$\text{Power} = \frac{0,7629 \text{ kW}}{11,1538 \text{ m}^3} = 0,0684 \text{ kW/m}^3 \approx 0,07 \text{ kW/m}^3 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Spesifikasi alat :

- Nama = Tangki Penampungan I

- Fungsi = Untuk menampung *slurry* kecipir sebelum masuk *plate and frame filter press*
- Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless steel* SA-240 tipe 304
- Waktu tinggal = 2 jam
- Diameter tangki = 2,1208 m
- Tinggi *shell* = 3,1813 m
- Tebal *shell* = $\frac{3}{16}$ "
- Tebal konis = $\frac{3}{16}$ "
- Agitator = Jenis : 45° pitch blade turbine
Diameter : 0,8483 m
Kecepatan pengadukan : 133,1887 m/menit
Power : 1,5 hp
Jumlah pengaduk : 2 buah
- Jumlah tangki = 1 buah

II. Pompa (L-222)

Fungsi : mengalirkan *slurry* kecipir dari tangki penampungan I (F-221) ke *Filter Press* (H-230)

Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan : ekonomis dan efektif untuk mengalirkan liquid berviskositas rendah dengan kapasitas besar.

T = 61 °C

Massa *slurry* kecipir masuk = 5577,8038 kg/jam = 3,4158 lbm/s

$$\rho_{\text{slurry}} = 1000,162 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 62,41013 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \text{ (dari perhitungan tangki Penampungan I)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Debit } \textit{slurry} \text{ kedelai masuk} &= \frac{5577,8038 \text{ kg/jam}}{1000,162 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 5,5769 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,05469 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Peter and Timmerhaus, 7th ed., hal. 496 dan 888, [25], didapat :

$$\text{ID opt} = 3,9 \times Q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} = 3,9 \times (0,05469)^{0,45} \times (62,41013)^{0,13} = 1,8051 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih *steel pipe* (IPS) berukuran 2 in, schedule 40, dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., App.

A.5, [28], diperoleh :

$$\text{ID} = 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,1722 \text{ ft}; \text{OD} = 2,375 \text{ in}; A = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$v = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{0,05469 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{0,0233 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,3471 \text{ ft/s} = 0,7154 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\mu_{\text{camp}} = 0,00212 \text{ kg/m.s} = 0,001425 \text{ lbm/ft.s} [28]$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,1722 \times 2,3471 \times 62,41013}{0,001425} = 17.704,49 \text{ (turbulen)}$$

Dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., pers. 2.7-28, [28] :

$$\frac{1}{2\alpha \cdot g_c} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

$$\text{dimana : } \Delta Z = Z_2 - Z_1 = 10 - (4,2098 + 1) = 4,7902 \text{ m}$$

$$v_1 = 0$$

$$v_2 = 1,6462 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta P = 111125 \text{ N/m}^2 = 1,0967 \text{ atm} = 2320,8674 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

Perhitungan ΣF :

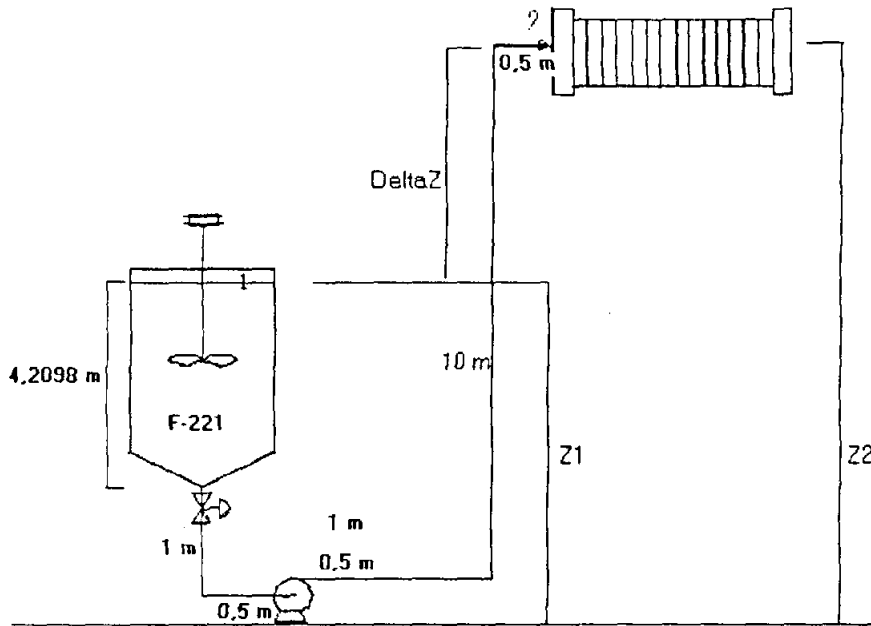
1. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa :

$$K_c = 0,55 (1 - (A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}}))$$

$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0$; karena A_{tangki} jauh lebih besar dibanding A_{pipa} sehingga :

$$K_c = 0,55$$

$$h_c = K_c \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} = 0,55 \times \frac{2,3471^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} = 0,0471 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$



2. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, fitting dan valve

Panjang pipa lurus = 12,5 m = 41,01 ft

Dalam sistem digunakan 3 buah *elbow* 90° dengan $Le/D = 35$, dan 1 buah *gate valve* dengan $Le/D = 9$

$$Le = ((3 \times 35) + (1 \times 9)) \times 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 114 \times 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 19,6287 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta L = \text{panjang total} = 41,01 \text{ ft} + 19,6287 \text{ ft} = 60,6387 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Commercial steel : } E = 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

$$\frac{E}{D} = \frac{0,00015}{0,1722} = 0,000877 \rightarrow f = 0,006$$

$$F_f = \frac{4 \times f \times \Delta L \times v^2}{D \times 2g_c} = \frac{4 \times 0,006 \times 60,6387 \times 2,3471^2}{0,1722 \times 2.32,174} = 0,7236 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma F = h_c + F_f = (0,0471 + 0,7236) \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} = 0,7707 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Sehingga :

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \times (2,3471^2 - 0) + \frac{32,174}{32,174} \times 4,7902 + \frac{2320,875}{62,41013} + 0,7707 + W_s = 0$$

$$-W_s = 42,83397 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 50%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Brake hp} &= \frac{-w_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} \\ &= \frac{42,83397 \times 3,4158}{0,5 \times 550} = 0,532 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Peter and Timmerhaus, 7th ed., Fig.14-38, hal.521, [25], untuk BHP = 0,532

hp, didapatkan efisiensi motor = 82%.

Sehingga dipakai pompa dengan motor = $0,532/0,82 \text{ hp} = 0,6488 \text{ hp} \approx 1 \text{ hp}$

Spesifikasi alat :

- Fungsi : Mengalirkan *slurry* ke *filter press*
- Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*
- Rate aliran pompa : $5,5769 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$
- Ukuran pipa : 2 in sch 40
- Power motor : 1 hp
- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel*
- Jumlah : 1 buah

XIII. Plate and Frame Filter Press (H-220)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan filtrat (susu kecipir) dan *cake*

Dasar pemilihan : mudah dioperasikan dan dibersihkan, serta efektif untuk proses pemisahan filtrat dan *cake*.

Waktu operasi = 1 jam

T operasi = 57 °C

Waktu pembersihan = Waktu pembongkaran + Pengambilan *cake* + Pencucian
plate and frame + Pemasangan
= (15 + 15 + 15 + 15) menit = 60 menit = 1 jam

Waktu untuk 1 siklus operasi = 2 jam (1 jam pembersihan + 1 jam operasi)

Kapasitas filtrat / siklus = 5577,8038 kg/jam x 1 jam = 5577,8038 kg/siklus

ρ masing-masing komponen pada suhu 57°C adalah :

ρ protein = 1.300,3512 kg/m³

ρ karbohidrat = 1.581,4038 kg/m³

ρ lemak = 901,7885 kg/m³

ρ ash = 2.407,8041 kg/m³

ρ air = 985,1514 kg/m³

ρ NaHCO₃ = 2159 kg/m³

$1/\rho$ filtrat = $\sum_i X_i^m / \rho_i$ filtrat

$$= \frac{0,034}{1300,3512} + \frac{0,012}{901,78851} + \frac{0,0225}{1581,4038} + \frac{0,0023}{2407,8041} + \frac{0,0002}{2519} + \frac{0,929}{982,1514}$$

$$= 0,000997733 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

ρ filtrat = $1/ \sum_i X_i^m / \rho_i$ filtrat = $1/0,000997733 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} = 1002,273 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 62,5418$

lb/ft³

$$V \text{ filtrat per siklus} = \frac{5577,8038 \text{ kg/siklus}}{1002,273 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 5,5652 \text{ m}^3/\text{siklus}$$

Massa *cake* = 1076,6672 kg/jam (dari perhitungan neraca massa)

Massa *cake* untuk 1 siklus = 1076,6672 kg/jam x 1 jam = 1076,6672 kg/siklus

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i X_i^m / \rho_i &= \frac{0,0101}{1300,3512} + \frac{0,0212}{901,78851} + \frac{0,0032}{1581,4038} + \frac{0,0085}{2407,8041} + \frac{0,9290}{2519} + \frac{0,0004}{982,1514} \\ &= 0,001395 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{cake}} = \frac{1}{0,001395} = 716,8897 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$V_{\text{cake}} = \frac{1076,6672 \text{ kg/siklus}}{716,8897 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,5019 \text{ m}^3/\text{siklus} = 53,0692 \text{ ft}^3/\text{siklus}$$

Dari Perry, 7th ed., Table 19-17, [8], didapatkan :

- Ukuran *plate and frame* = 30 x 30 in
- Luas efektif = 10,5 ft² = 0,9755 m²
- Kapasitas *cake* = 0,44 ft³/in tebal

Dari Perry, 7th ed., Table 19-66, [8], tebal *frame* = (0,125-8) in, diambil tebal *frame* = 4 in = 0,1016 m

$$V_{\text{cake tiap frame}} = 0,44 \text{ ft}^3/\text{in} \times 4 \text{ in} = 1,76 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Jumlah frame} = \frac{V_{\text{cake}}}{V_{\text{cake tiap frame}}} = \frac{53,0692}{1,76} = 30,1530 \approx 31 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jumlah plate and frame} = (31 \times 2) + 1 = 63 \text{ buah}$$

Berdasarkan Perry, 7th ed., Table 4-23, [8], panjang *plate and frame filter press* berkisar antara 0,5 m – 20 m.

$$\text{Panjang alat} = (\text{jumlah plate and frame} \times \text{tebal frame}) + \text{spasi penambahan frame}$$

$$= (63 \times 4) \text{ in} + (31 \times 4) \text{ in}$$

$$= 376 \text{ in} = 10 \text{ m (memenuhi)}$$

Spesifikasi alat :

- Nama = *Plate and Frame Filter Press*
- Tebal tiap *frame* = 0,1016 m
- Jumlah *plate* dan *frame* = 63 buah
- Panjang alat = 10 m
- Bahan konstruksi = Metal
- Jumlah alat = 2 buah

XIV. Tangki Penampungan T (F-232)

Fungsi : menampung susu kecipir keluar *plate and frame filter press* (H-230).

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan tutup bawah *dish head*.

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk menyimpan bahan yang berbentuk larutan.

1. Volume Tangki

Direncanakan waktu tinggal selama 1 jam.

T operasi = 54 °C

Susu kecipir yang disimpan = 5577,8038 kg/jam x 1 jam = 5577,8038 kg

ρ susu kecipir = 1002,273 kg/m³ = 62,5418 lb/ft³ (dari perhitungan *plate and frame*)

$$\text{Volume susu kecipir} = \frac{5577,8038 \text{ kg}}{1002,273 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 5,5652 \text{ m}^3 = 196,5244 \text{ ft}^3$$

Asumsi volume susu kecipir = 90 % dari volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{100}{90} \times \text{volume susu kecipir} = \frac{100}{90} \times 5,5652 \text{ m}^3 = 6,1835 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 218,3604 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

2. Dimensi tangki

Diambil : tinggi *shell* (H_s) = 1,5 . Diameter *shell* (D)

$$\text{Volume shell} = (\pi/4).D^2.H_s = (\pi/4).D^2.1,5.D = (\pi/4).1,5.D^3$$

$$\text{Volume dish head (ft}^3\text{)} = 0,000049 \times D^3 \text{ (in) (Brownell and Young, eq.5.11, p.88)}$$

[26]

$$\text{Volume tangki penampung} = \text{Volume shell} + (2 \cdot \text{Volume dish head})$$

$$218,3604 \text{ ft}^3 = (\pi/4).1,5.D^3 \left(\frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \right)^3 + (2 \times 0,000049 \times D^3)$$

$$218,3604 \text{ ft}^3 = 6,8177.10^{-4}.D^3 + 9,8.10^{-5}.D^3$$

$$218,3604 \text{ ft}^3 = 7,7977.10^{-4}.D^3$$

$$D = 68,4289 \text{ in} = 5,7024 \text{ ft} = 1,7381 \text{ m}$$

$$r = 2,8512 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_s = 1,5.D = 1,5.(5,7024 \text{ ft}) = 8,5536 \text{ ft} = 2,6071 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume larutan dalam dish} = 0,000049 \cdot D^3$$

$$= 0,000049 \cdot (68,4289 \text{ in})^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 15,7005 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume larutan dalam shell} = \text{vol. lart. total} - \text{vol. lart. dalam dish}$$

$$= (196,5244 - 15,7005) \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 180,8239 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi lart. dalam shell (H)} = \frac{\text{vol.lart.dlm.shell}}{\frac{\pi}{4}.D^2}$$

$$= \frac{180,8239}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (5,7024 \text{ ft})^2}$$

$$= 7,0838 \text{ ft}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = P \text{ hidrostatik} = \left(\frac{\rho \times H}{144} \right) \text{ psi}$$

$$= \left(\frac{62,54184 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 7,0838 \text{ ft}}{144} \right)$$

$$= 3,0766 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ desain} = 1,5 \times P \text{ operasi} = 1,5 \times 3,0766 \text{ psi} = 4,6150 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal *Shell*

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 13.1, [26] :

$$t_s = \frac{P \times ID}{2 \times (f \cdot E - 0,6P)} + c$$

dimana :

$$P = P \text{ desain} = 4,6150 \text{ psi}$$

$$ID = 5,7024 \text{ ft} = 68,4289 \text{ in}$$

Bahan konstruksi *carbon steel* SA-283, grade D,

$$f = \text{Strees maksimum yang diijinkan} = 12650 \text{ psi [26]}$$

$$E = \text{Welded-joint efficiency} = 0,8 \text{ (Double-welded butt joint) [26]}$$

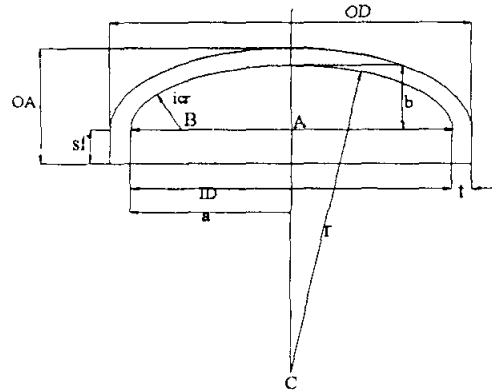
$$c = \text{Corrosion allowance} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ in [25]}$$

$$t_s = \frac{(4,6150 \text{ psi}) \times (34,2144 \text{ in})}{2 \times ((12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 4,6150))} + \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1406 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tebal *dish head*

$$t_s = 3/16 \text{ in}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2 \cdot t_s \\ &= 68,4289 \text{ in} + (2 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}) \\ &= 68,8039 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, Table 5.7, [26], diperoleh :

OD standar = 72 in

$$r \text{ (crown radius / radius of dish)} = 72 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{icr (inside corner radius / knuckle radius)} = 4\frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left[3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right] \quad [26]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \left[3 + \sqrt{\frac{72}{4\frac{3}{8}}} \right]$$

$$= 1,7642$$

$$a = \frac{ID}{2} = \frac{68,4289in}{2} = 34,2144in$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = \frac{68,4289in}{2} - 4\frac{3}{8} = 29,8394in$$

$$BC = r - icr = (72 - 4\frac{3}{8}) in = 67,625 in$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 72 - \sqrt{67,625^2 - 29,8394^2} = 11,3143in$$

$$t_d = \frac{P \times rc \times W}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + c \text{ (Brownell and Young, eq.7.77, p.138) [26]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_d &= \frac{(4,6150 \text{ psi}) \times (66in) \times 1,7642}{2 \times ((12650 \text{ psi}) \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 4,6150 \text{ psi})} + \frac{1}{8} in \\ &= 0,02655 in \approx \frac{3}{16} in \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih panjang straight-flange (sf) = 2 in (Brownell and Young, Table 5.8, p.93) [26]

$$\begin{aligned} OA &= t + b + sf \\ &= (\frac{3}{16} + 11,3143 + 2) in \\ &= 13,5018 in = 1,0801 ft \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi tangki keseluruhan} &= \text{Tinggi shell} + (2 \times \text{Tinggi dish}) \\ &= 8,5536 ft + (2 \times 1,0801) \\ &= 10,7139 ft = 3,2656 m \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi alat :

- Nama = Tangki penampungan II
- Fungsi = Untuk menampung susu kecipir yang keluar dari *plate and frame filter press*
- Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless steel SA-283, grade D*
- Waktu tinggal = 1 jam

- Diameter tangki = 1,7381 m
- Tinggi *shell* = 2,6071 m
- Tinggi *dish* = 1,0801 m
- Tinggi tangki total = 3,2656 m
- Tebal *shell* = $\frac{1}{4}$ "
- Tebal *dish* = $\frac{1}{4}$ "

XV. Pompa (L-241)

Fungsi : mengalirkan susu kecipir dari tangki penampungan II (F-232) ke tangki pencampuran (M-240)

Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan : ekonomis dan efektif untuk mengalirkan liquid berviskositas rendah dengan kapasitas besar.

T operasi = 54 °C

Susu kecipir = 5654,82 kg/jam = 3,4158 lbm/s

ρ susu kedelai = 1002,273 kg/m³ (dari perhitungan *plate and frame*)

$$\text{Debit susu kedelai masuk pompa} = \frac{5654,82 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}}{1002,273 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 5,5652 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,0546 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} = 24,41627 \text{ gal/menit}$$

$$\text{ID opt} = 3,9 \times Q_r^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} = 3,9 \times (0,0546)^{0,45} \times (62,5418)^{0,13} = 1,8039 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih *steel pipe* (IPS) berukuran 2 in sch 40, dan dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., App.A.5, [28], diperoleh : ID = 2,067 in = 0,1722 ft; OD = 2,375 in; A = 0,0233 ft²

$$\text{Kecepatan linear} = \frac{0,0546 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0233 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,342 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times ID \times v}{\mu} = \frac{62,5418 \times 0,1722 \times 2,342}{0,001425} = 17.704,49 \text{ (turbulen)}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli :

$$\frac{(v_2^2 - v_1^2)}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} + \frac{g}{g_c} (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Perhitungan ΣF :

1. Losses karena kontraksi, h_c dan h_{ex}

$$K_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \text{ [28]}$$

Dimana : A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan, sehingga :

$$K_c = 0,55 \times (1-0) = 0,55$$

$$h_c = K_c \times \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c}$$

$$= 0,55 \times \frac{2,342^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} = 0,0469 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$h_{ex} = \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c}$$

$$= \frac{2,342^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} = 0,0852 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

2. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_f

Digunakan pipa *commercial steel*, pada Geankoplis, 3rd ed., Fig.2.10-3, [28],
didapat :

$$\varepsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

$$\varepsilon/ID = 0,00015/0,1722 = 0,000871$$

$$f = 0,006$$

Penafsiran panjang pipa lurus = 20,5 m = 67,2564 ft

4 buah *elbow* 90°; $Le/D = 35$

1 buah *gate valve* ; $Le/D = 9$

$$Le = ((4 \times 35) + (1 \times 9)) \times 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 25,65498 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta L = \text{panjang total} = (67,2564 + 25,65498) \text{ ft} = 92,91138 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_f &= 4f \times \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \\ &= 4 \times 0,006 \times \frac{92,91138}{0,1722} \times \frac{2,342^2}{2 \times 32,174} = 1,10404 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

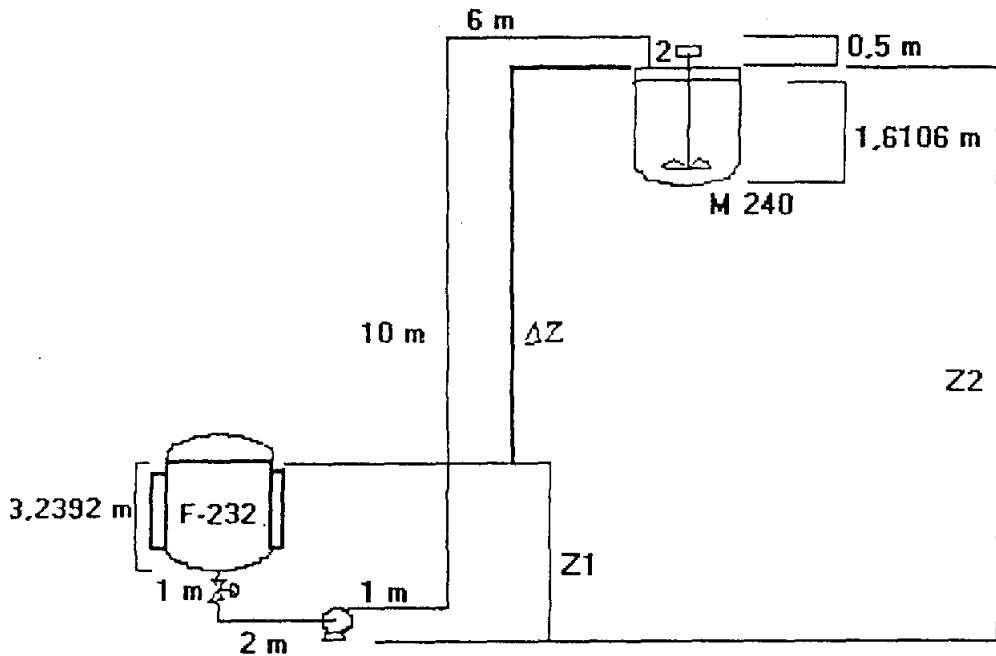
$$\Sigma F = 0,0469 + 0,0852 + 1,10404 = 1,23618 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Delta Z = Z_2 - Z_1 = (10 - 0,5) \text{ m} - (3,2392 + 1) \text{ m} = 5,2608 \text{ m} = 17,2596 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P_{\text{pompa}} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{(2,342 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} + \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \times 17,2596 \text{ ft} \\ &+ 0 + 1,23618 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} = -W_s \end{aligned}$$

$$- W_s = 18,58106 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$



Dari Peter and Timmerhaus, 7th ed., Fig.12-17, hal.516, [25], untuk laju volumetrik air sebesar 24,41627 gal/menit didapatkan harga efisiensi pompa (η) = 50%

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-w_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} = \frac{18,58106 \times 3,4158}{0,5 \times 550} = 0,2308 \text{ hp (Geankoplis, 1997)}$$

Dari Peter and Timmerhaus, 7th ed., Fig.12-18, p.516, [25], untuk BHP = 0,2308 Hp, Efisiensi motor = 80%. Sehingga dipakai pompa dengan motor = $0,2308/0,80$
hp = 0,2815 hp \approx 0,3 hp

Spesifikasi alat :

- Fungsi : Mengalirkan susu kecipir ke tangki pencampuran
- Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*
- Rate aliran pompa : $5,5652 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$
- Power motor : 0,3 hp

- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel*
- Jumlah : 1 buah

XVI. Tangki Pencampuran (M-240)

Fungsi : untuk mencampur larutan gula dengan susu kecipir

Tipe : silinder tegak berpengaduk dengan tutup atas berbentuk flat dan tutup bawah berbentuk *dish head*.

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk pencampuran *liquid – liquid*

1. Volume Tangki

Direncanakan waktu tinggal di tangki pencampuran adalah 15 menit (0,25 jam).

T operasi = 46 °C

Massa larutan gula = 678,8635 kg/jam

Massa gula = 134,7727 kg/jam

Massa air = 543,0908 kg/jam

ρ gula = 1588 kg/m³ [8]

ρ air = 989,374 kg/m³ [28]

$$\rho \text{ larutan gula} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{0,2}{1588} + \frac{0,8}{989,3743} \right)} \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1070,049 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Massa susu = 4501,1366 kg/jam

Massa susu + massa larutan gula = (4501,1366 + 678,8635) kg/jam

$$= 5180,0001 \text{ kg/jam.}$$

ρ susu kecipir = 1002,273 kg/m³

$$\rho \text{ NaHCO}_3 = 2200 \text{ kg/m}^3 [8]$$

$$\rho_{mixed} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{0,1311}{1070,049} + \frac{0,8689}{1002,273} + \frac{0,0002}{2159} \right)} \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 1010,58 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,0602 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$V_{campuran} = \frac{5180,0001 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}}{1010,58 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} \times 0,25 \text{ jam} = 1,2814 \text{ m}^3 = 45,2807 \text{ ft}^3$$

Asumsi volume campuran = 80 % dari volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{100}{80} \times \text{volume campuran} = \frac{100}{80} \times 1,2814 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 1,6018 \text{ m}^3 = 56,6008 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

2. Dimensi dan Tebal *Shell* dan Tutup

Bahan konstruksi *stainless steel*,

S = Allowable stress value dari SA-240 adalah 17749,9 psi [27]

C = Corrosion allowance (c) adalah 3 mm [25]

E = Efisiensi = 0,85 (*Double welded butt joint*) [26]

$$H_{\text{silinder}} / D_{\text{silinder}} = 1,5 / 1 [24]$$

Volume tangki = volume *shell*

$$\begin{aligned} 1,6018 \text{ m}^3 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \right) + 0,000049 D^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{1,5 \times \pi}{4} \times D^3 \right) + (0,000049 D^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$D = 1,1080 \text{ m} = 3,6352 \text{ ft} = 39,1523 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 1,1080 \text{ m} = 1,6620 \text{ m} = 5,4527 \text{ ft} = 58,7284 \text{ in}$$

H *liquid* dalam *shell* dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \text{volume shell} + \text{volume bottom}$$

$$1,2814 \text{ m}^3 = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_{\text{liquid}} \right) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$1,2814 \text{ m}^3 = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times (1,1080)^2 \times H_{\text{liquid}} \right) + 0,000049 (1,1080)^3$$

$$H_{\text{liquid}} = 1,3296 \text{ m} = 4,3621 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \left(\frac{63,0602 \times 4,3621}{144} \right) \text{ lb/in}^2 = 1,9103 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 1,9103 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 1,9103 \text{ psi} = 2,2923 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_s = \frac{P \times R}{SE - 0,6P} + c$$

$$t_s = \frac{2,2923 \text{ psi} \times 3,6352 \text{ ft}}{((17749,9 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 2,3056 \text{ psi})) \times 2,2923 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,1684 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,1684 \text{ mm} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal head} = t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

3. Tinggi dan Tebal Bottom

Tebal *bottom* dapat dicari dengan cara sebagai berikut :

OD = ID + 2.t_{shell} = 39,1523 + (2 x 3/16) in = 39,5273 in ≈ 40 in (distandarisasi dari 26, hal.90), sehingga dari 26, Table 5.7, hal. 90, didapatkan data r = 40 in dan icr = 2,5 in. Untuk t_s = 3/16", berdasarkan 26, table 5.8, hal.93, didapatkan data sf = 1,5 in.

$$t_d = \frac{P \times r \times W}{2SE - 0,2P} + c$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{40 \text{ in}}{2,5 \text{ in}}} \right) = 1,75$$

$$t_d = \frac{2,2923 \text{ psi} \times 40 \text{ in} \times 1,75}{(2 \times 17749,9 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 2,2923 \text{ psi})} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,1351 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,1351 \text{ mm} \approx \frac{3}{16}''$$

$$AB = ID/2 - icr = (39,1523 - 2,5) \text{ in} = 17,0761 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = (40 - 2,5) \text{ in} = 37,5 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} = 40 - \sqrt{(37,5)^2 - (17,0761)^2}$$

$$= 6,6135 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = t_d + b + sf = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} + 6,6135 \text{ in} + 1,5 \text{ in}$$

$$= 11,0611 \text{ in} = 0,2857 \text{ m} = 0,9374 \text{ ft}$$

$$H \text{ liquid dalam dished head} = 11,24862 \text{ in} - \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 11,06112 \text{ in} = 0,28095 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ liquid total} = (0,280952 + 1,3296) \text{ m} = 1,6106 \text{ m} = 5,2839 \text{ ft}$$

$$H \text{ tangki total} = H \text{ shell} + H \text{ bottom}$$

$$= (1,6620 + 0,2857) \text{ m} = 1,9477 \text{ m} = 6,3901 \text{ ft}$$

4. Agitator

Ditetapkan :

- Jenis pengaduk yang digunakan adalah *45° pitched six blade turbine*

Dasar pemilihan *45° pitched six blade turbine* : kecepatan pengadukan tinggi, cocok untuk proses pengadukan liquid dengan viskositas rendah dan sedang (<200 Pa.s) [28].

- Kecepatan agitator adalah 150 rpm

Dasar pemilihan kecepatan 150 rpm : viskositas campuran rendah, alirannya menjadi turbulent, sehingga proses pencampuran susu kecipir dengan larutan gula terjadi dengan cepat [34].

- Untuk menghindari terjadinya vorteks, digunakan 4 buah baffles

$$D_a = 0,4 D = 0,4 \times 1,1080 \text{ m} = 0,4432 \text{ m} = 1,4541 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} D_a = \frac{1}{5} \times 0,4432 \text{ m} = 0,0886 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} D_a = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,4432 \text{ m} = 0,1108 \text{ m}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} D = \frac{1}{3} \times 1,1080 \text{ m} = 0,3693 \text{ m}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} D = \frac{1}{12} \times 1,1080 \text{ m} = 0,0923 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho_{\text{mixed}} = 1010,5802 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$sg = \frac{\rho_{\text{mixed}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}(4^\circ \text{C})} = \frac{1010,5802 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,01058$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeller} = \frac{sg \times H}{D} = \frac{1,01058 \times 1,6620}{1,1080} = 1,5159 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan pengadukan} = \pi \times D_a \times N = 3,14 \times 0,4432 \times 150 = 206,7832 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$\mu_{\text{mixed}} = 0,00212 \text{ kg/m.s} = 5,1285 \text{ lb/ft.h} [28]$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{(150/60) \text{ putaran/dtk} \times (0,4432)^2 \text{ m}^2 \times 1010,5802 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,00212 \text{ kg/m.s}} = 234.089,3$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., Grafik 3.4-4, hal.145, [28]. Untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 234.089,3$, dan jenis agitator 45° pitched six blade turbine (kurva 3), maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 1,2$.

Power untuk 1 buah pengaduk :

$$P = 1,2 \times 1010,5802 \times (150/60)^3 \times 0,4432^5 = 324,0551 \text{ W} = 0,3241 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Power untuk 2 buah pengaduk} = 2 \times 0,3241 \text{ kW} = 0,6481 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80 \% [25]$$

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{0,6481}{0,8} \text{ kW} = 0,8101 \text{ kW} = 1,0801 \text{ hp} \approx 1,1 \text{ hp}$$

Dari Geankoplis 3rd ed., hal.148, [28], power yang dibutuhkan untuk *vigorous agitation*: (0,3 – 0,6) kW/m³.

$$\text{Power} = \frac{0,5 \text{ kW}}{1,2449 \text{ m}^3} = 0,3992 \text{ kW/m}^3 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Spesifikasi alat:

- Nama = Tangki pencampuran
- Fungsi = Untuk mencampur larutan gula dengan susu kecipir
- Bahan konstruksi = SA-240 tipe 240, grade S
- Waktu tinggal = 0,25 jam
- Diameter = 1,1080m
- Tinggi *shell* = 1,6620 m
- Pengaduk =
 - Jenis : 45° pitched six blade turbine
 - Diameter : 0,4432 m
 - Kecepatan pengadukan : 208,7489 m/menit
 - Power : 0,75 hp
 - Jumlah pengaduk : 2 buah
- Jumlah tangki = 1 buah

XVII. Tangki pelarutan gula (M-243)

Fungsi : untuk melarutkan gula

Tipe : silinder tegak berpengaduk dengan tutup atas berbentuk *flat* dan tutup bawah berbentuk *dish head*.

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk pencampuran *liquid – solid*

1. Volume tangki

Direncanakan waktu tinggal selama 10 jam (5x operasi)

T operasi = 30 °C

Kecepatan alir gula = 135,7727 kg/jam

ρ gula = 1588 kg/m³ [8]

$$V \text{ gula} = \frac{135,7727 \text{ kg/jam}}{1588 \text{ kg/m}^3} \times 10 \text{ jam} = 0,8550 \text{ m}^3$$

Kecepatan alir air = 543,0908 kg/jam

ρ air = 993,8926 kg/m³ [28]

$$V \text{ air} = \frac{543,0908 \text{ kg/jam}}{993,8926 \text{ kg/m}^3} \times 10 \text{ jam} = 5,4643 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan alir larutan gula} &= 135,7727 \text{ kg/jam} + 543,0908 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 678,8635 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$V \text{ larutan gula} = V \text{ gula} + V \text{ air}$$

$$= (0,8550 + 5,4643) \text{ m}^3 = 6,3193 \text{ m}^3 = 223,2959 \text{ ft}^3$$

Asumsi volume larutan gula = 80 % dari volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{100}{80} \times \text{volume larutan gula} = \frac{100}{80} \times 6,3193 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 7,8991 \text{ m}^3 = 279,1199 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

2. Dimensi tangki

Bahan konstruksi *stainless steel*,

$C = \text{Corrosion allowance} = 3 \text{ mm}$ [25]

$S = \text{Allowable stress value} = 17749,9 \text{ psi}$ [27]

$E = \text{Efficiency} = 0,85 \text{ (Double-welded butt join)}$ [26]

$$H_{\text{shell}} / D_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 / 1 \text{ [24]}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \text{Volume shell} + \text{Volume bottom}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 279,1199 \text{ ft}^3 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \right) + 0,000049 D^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{1,5 \times \pi}{4} \times D^3 \right) + (0,000049 D^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$D = 6,1888 \text{ ft} = 1,8863 \text{ m} = 74,2650 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 3,0944 \text{ ft} = 0,9432 \text{ m} = 37,1325 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 6,1888 \text{ ft} = 9,2831 \text{ ft} = 2,8295 \text{ m}$$

H_{liquid} dalam *shell* dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \text{Volume shell} + \text{Volume bottom}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6,3193 \text{ m}^3 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_{\text{liquid}} \right) + 0,000049 D^3 \\ 6,3193 \text{ m}^3 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,8863^2 \times H_{\text{liquid}} \right) + (0,000049 \times 1,8863^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$H_{\text{liquid}} = 2,2622 \text{ m} = 7,4219 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \left(\frac{62,0189 \times 7,4219}{144} \right) \text{ lb/in}^2 = 3,1965 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 3,1965 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 3,1965 \text{ psi} = 3,8358 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_s = \frac{P \times R}{SE - 0,6P} + c$$

$$t_s = \frac{3,8358 \text{ psi} \times 6,1888 \text{ ft}}{((17749,9 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 3,8358 \text{ psi})) \times 3,2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,4797 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,4797 \text{ mm} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal head} = t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

3. Tinggi dan Tebal Bottom

Tebal *bottom* dapat dicari dengan cara sebagai berikut :

OD = ID + 2 . t_{shell} = 74,2650 + (2 x 3/16) in = 74,64 in ≈ 78 in (distandarisasi dari 26, p.90). Berdasarkan 26, Tabel 5.7, hal.90, untuk OD = 78 in, ts paling kecil adalah $\frac{5}{16}$ in, maka tebal shell yang digunakan adalah $\frac{5}{16}$ in. Dari 26, tabel 5.7, hal. 90, didapatkan data r = 78 in dan icr = $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Untuk t_s = $\frac{5}{16}$ in, berdasarkan 26, tabel 5.8, p.93, didapatkan data sf = 1,5 in.

$$t_d = \frac{P \times r \times W}{2SE - 0,2P} + c$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{78 \text{ in}}{4\frac{3}{4} \text{ in}}} \right) = 1,7631$$

$$t_d = \frac{3,8358 \text{ psi} \times 78 \text{ in} \times 1,7631}{(2 \times 17749,9 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 3,8358 \text{ psi})} + 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,4440 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,444 \text{ mm} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$AB = ID/2 - icr = (37,1325 - 4,75) \text{ in} = 32,3825 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = (78 - 4,75) \text{ in} = 73,25 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} = 78 - \sqrt{(73,25)^2 - (32,3825)^2}$$

$$= 12,2966 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} OA &= td + b + sf = 1/4 \text{ in} + 12,2966 \text{ in} + 1,5 \text{ in} \\ &= 14,04661 \text{ in} = 0,3568 \text{ m} = 1,1705 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$H \text{ liquid dalam dished head} = 14,04661 \text{ in} - 1/4 \text{ in} = 13,7966 \text{ in} = 0,3504 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ liquid total} = (0,3504 + 2,2622) \text{ m} = 2,6127 \text{ m} = 8,5716 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ tangki total} &= H \text{ shell} + H \text{ bottom} \\ &= (0,3504 + 2,8295) \text{ m} = 3,1863 \text{ m} = 10,4536 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

4. Agitator

Ditetapkan :

- Jenis pengaduk yang digunakan adalah *45° pitched six blade turbine*

Dasar pemilihan *45° pitched six blade turbine* : kecepatan pengadukan tinggi, cocok untuk proses pengadukan liquid dengan viskositas rendah dan sedang (<200 Pa.s) [28].

- Kecepatan agitator adalah 150 rpm

Dasar pemilihan kecepatan 150 rpm : viskositas larutan rendah, alirannya menjadi turbulent, sehingga gula akan cepat larut [34].

- Untuk mencegah timbulnya *vorteks*, maka digunakan 4 buah *baffles*.

Berdasarkan perbandingan sistem agitator standar dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., Table 3.4-1, p.144, [28], maka didapatkan nilai-nilai sebagai berikut :

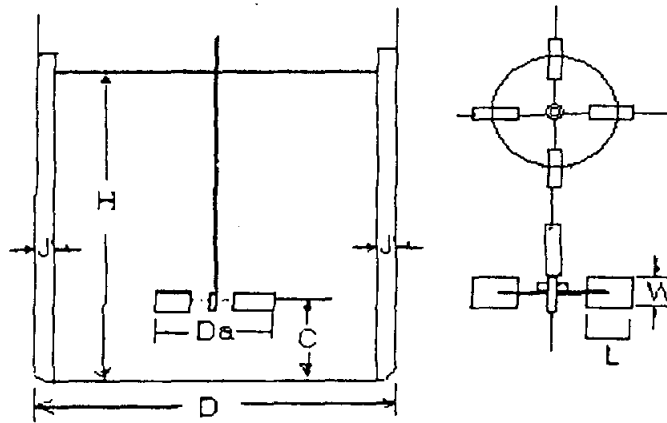
$$Da = 0,4 D = 0,4 \times 1,8663 \text{ m} = 0,7545 \text{ m} = 2,4755 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 0,7545 \text{ m} = 0,1509 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,7545 \text{ m} = 0,1886 \text{ m}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} D = \frac{1}{3} \times 1,8663 \text{ m} = 0,6288 \text{ m}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12}D = \frac{1}{12} \times 1,8663 \text{ m} = 0,1555 \text{ m}$$



$$\rho_{\text{gula}} = 1588 \text{ kg/m}^3 [8]$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} = 993,8926 \text{ kg/m}^3 [28]$$

$$\rho_{\text{mixed}} = \frac{1}{(0,2/1588) + (0,8/993,8926)} = 1074,275 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$sg = \frac{\rho_{\text{mixed}}}{\rho_{\text{air}} (4^\circ \text{C})} = \frac{1074,275 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,0743$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeller} = \frac{sg \times H}{D} = \frac{1,0743 \times 2,2623}{1,8864} = 1,2884 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan pengadukan} = \pi \cdot Da \cdot N = \pi \times 0,7545 \times 150 = 355,3905 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$\mu_{\text{larutan gula}} = 34,01 \text{ cp} = 0,03401 \text{ kg/m.s (Perry, 7}^{\text{th}}\text{ed, Table.2-366, p.2-324)}$$

[8]

$$N_{Re} = \frac{(150/60) \text{ putaran/dtk} \times (0,7545)^2 \text{ m}^2 \times 1074,275 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,03401 \text{ kg/m.s}} = 44.957,95$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., Grafik 3.4-4, hal.145, [28]. Untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 44.957,95$, dan jenis agitator *45° pitched six blade turbine* (kurva 3), maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 1,2$

Power agitator dihitung dengan persamaan dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed, hal.145, [28] :

XVIII. Sterilisasi (UHT) (E-244)

Fungsi : memanaskan susu kecipir dari tangki pencampuran (M-240) dengan tujuan untuk sterilisasi.

Tipe : *Plate Heat Exchanger*

Dasar pemilihan : luas permukaan perpindahan panas tinggi, *maintenance* mudah, banyak digunakan di industri makanan, membutuhkan *space* yang kecil serta harganya murah.

Perhitungan :

1. Data (*physical properties*) dari fluida panas dan fluida dingin

- Fluida panas

Fluida yang digunakan adalah *saturated steam* 6,2 bar dengan $T = 160^{\circ}\text{C}$

- Fluida dingin (susu kecipir dari tangki pencampuran)

Massa alir (m_2) = 5.180,0001 kg/jam = 11.419,83 lb/hr

Suhu masuk (t_1) = 46°C

Suhu keluar (t_2) = 140°C

Suhu rata-rata (t_{ave}) = 93°C

$C_{p2} = 3,85 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{K} = 0,919996 \text{ btu/lb} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{F}$

$\mu_2 = 0,00212 \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{s} = 5,128068 \text{ lb/ft} \cdot \text{h}$

$k_2 = 0,538 \text{ W/m}^0\text{K} = 0,310001 \text{ btu/h} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{F}$

$\rho_2 = 1010,58 \text{ kg/m}^3$

2. Perhitungan Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient

Ditetapkan [30] :

- Bahan konstruksi untuk *plate heat exchanger* adalah *stainless steel* tipe 316

- As (luas perpindahan panas per *plate*) = $0,0733 \text{ m}^2 = 0,7887 \text{ ft}^2$
- W (lebar plate) = 178 mm
- L (panjang plate) = 735 mm
- d *port* = 79 mm
- δ (tebal dinding *plate*) = 0,8 mm = 0,0026 ft
- b (spasi *plate* rata-rata) = 4 mm
- ϕ = 1,17
- ΔP = 0,1 psi

Dari Kern, pers.5.14, [29] :

$$\Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln \left(\frac{T_1 - t_2}{T_2 - t_1} \right)} = \frac{(160 - 46)^\circ \text{C} - (160 - 140)^\circ \text{C}}{\ln \left(\frac{(160 - 46)^\circ \text{C}}{(160 - 140)^\circ \text{C}} \right)} = 54,00852^\circ \text{C}$$

$$d_e \text{ (hydraulic diameter)} = \frac{2b}{\phi} = \frac{2,4 \text{ mm}}{1,17} = 6,8376 \text{ mm} = 0,0224 \text{ ft}$$

FLUIDA PANAS	FLUIDA DINGIN
h <i>steam</i> = 1500 btu/hr.ft ² .°F [29]	$J_1 = \frac{2,5 \times (\mu_2)^{0,3}}{2 \times \Delta P} = \frac{2,5 \times (5,128068)^{0,3}}{2 \times 0,1} = 20,4125$ $J_2 = 0,28 \times \left(\frac{Cp_2 \times \mu_2}{k_2} \right)^{0,4} \times k_2 \times (\mu_2)^{-0,65}$ $= 0,28 \times \left(\frac{0,919996 \times 5,128068}{0,310001} \right)^{0,4} \times 0,310001 \times (5,128068)^{-0,65}$ $= 0,089125$ $h_2 = \frac{J_2}{J_1^{0,241}} \times \frac{m_2}{As} \times d_e^{-0,28}$ $= \frac{0,089125}{(20,4125)^{0,241}} \times \frac{111419,83}{0,7887} \times (0,0224)^{-0,28}$ $= 1806,412 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ \text{F}$

$$T_w = \frac{T_{\text{steam}} + t_{\text{ave}}}{2} = \frac{160^\circ \text{C} + 93^\circ \text{C}}{2} = 126,5^\circ \text{C} = 259,7^\circ \text{F}$$

k logam pada $T_w = 15,2 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ \text{K} = 8,78 \text{ btu/h.ft} \cdot ^\circ \text{F}$ [31]

$$\frac{1}{U} = \frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} + \frac{\delta}{k} = \frac{1}{1500} + \frac{1}{1806,412} + \frac{0,0026}{8,78} = 0,001519201$$

$$U = 658,2409 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

Asumsi : U_{design} lebih besar daripada U_{clean} sebesar 10%

$$\begin{aligned} U_{design} &= 1,1 \times 658,2409 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2.\text{°F} = 724,06498 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2.\text{°F} \\ &= 3952,091 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2.\text{°C} \end{aligned}$$

3. Perhitungan Jumlah Plate

$$A = \frac{Q}{U \times \Delta T_{LMTD}} = \frac{102.606,3792 \text{ kJ/jam}}{3952,091 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2.\text{°C} \times 54,0085 \text{°C}} = 0,4807 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah plate} = \frac{A}{A_s} = \frac{0,4807 \text{ m}^2}{0,0733 \text{ m}^2} = 6,5581 \approx 7 \text{ buah}$$

4. Pengecekan Pressure Drop

ΔP dalam channel	ΔP dalam port
$N_p = 1$ $N_c = 7,5$ $Sc = W.b = 178 \text{ mm} \cdot 4 \text{ mm}$ $= 0,000712 \text{ m}^2$ $G = \frac{M}{N_c \times Sc} = \frac{5180,0001}{7,5 \times 0,00071}$ $= 269,4549 \text{ kg/m}^2.\text{s}$ $N_{Re} = \frac{G \times de}{\mu} = \frac{269,4549 \times 6,8376 \text{ mm}}{0,00212 \text{ kg/m.s}}$ $= 869.069,0243$ $f = \frac{1,17}{N_{Re}^{0,27}} = \frac{1,17}{(869.069,0243)^{0,27}}$ $= 0,0292$ $\Delta P = \frac{2f \times G \times L}{\rho \times de}$ $= \frac{2 \times 0,0292 \times 269,4549 \times 0,735}{1010,58 \times 0,0068376}$ $= 1,67097 \text{ Pa}$	$D_{port} = 79 \text{ mm}$ $A_{port} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (79)^2 = 0,0049 \text{ m}^2$ $G' = \frac{M}{A_{port}} = \frac{5180,0001}{0,0049}$ $= 293,6996 \text{ kg/m}^2.\text{s}$ $N_{Re} = \frac{G' \times de}{\mu} = \frac{293,6996 \times 6,8376 \text{ mm}}{0,00212 \text{ kg/m.s}}$ $= 647.265,4308$ $f = \frac{1,17}{N_{Re}^{0,27}} = \frac{1,17}{(647.265,4308)^{0,27}}$ $= 0,02848$ $\Delta P = \frac{2f \times G \times L}{\rho \times de}$ $= \frac{2 \times 0,02848 \times 293,6996 \times 0,735}{1010,58 \times 0,0068376}$ $= 1,7794 \text{ Pa}$

$$\Delta P_{total} = \Delta P \text{ dalam channel} + \Delta P \text{ dalam port} = (1,67097 + 1,7794) \text{ Pa}$$

$$= 3,4504 \text{ Pa} = 0,000401 \text{ psi} = 2,7253 \times 10^{-5} \text{ atm}$$

Spesifikasi alat :

- Tipe = Plate Heat Exchanger
- Operasi = Kontinu
- Luas perpindahan panas per *plate* = $0,0733 \text{ m}^2$
- Lebar *plate* = 178 mm
- Panjang *plate* = 735 mm
- Jumlah *plate* = 7 buah
- Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless steel* 316
- Jumlah alat = 1 buah

XIX. Tangki Pendingin (E-245)

Fungsi : untuk mendinginkan susu kecipir setelah keluar dari sterilisator

Tipe : silinder tegak berpengaduk dengan tutup atas dan bawah *dish head* dilengkapi dengan koi pendingin

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk menyimpan *liquid*. Pengadukan dilakukan untuk mempercepat dan memudahkan transfer panas dari susu ke media pendingin.

1. Volume Tangki

Direncanakan waktu tinggal selama 2 jam

T operasi = $30^\circ\text{C} = 303^\circ\text{K}$

Susu yang disimpan = $5180,0001 \text{ kg/jam} \times 2 \text{ jam} = 10.360,00011 \text{ kg}$

ρ susu kecipir = $1010,58 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,06019 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ (dari perhitungan tangki pencampuran)

$$\text{Volume susu kecipir} = \frac{10.360,00011 \text{ kg}}{1010,58 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 10,2515 \text{ m}^3 = 362,2453 \text{ ft}^3$$

Asumsi volume susu kecipir = 90 % dari volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{100}{90} \times 10,2515 \text{ m}^3 = 11,3906 \text{ m}^3 = 402,4948 \text{ ft}^3$$

2. Dimensi tangki

Bahan konstruksi *stainless steel*,

S = Allowable stress value dari SA-240 adalah 18750 psi

C = Corrosion allowance (c) adalah 3 mm

E = Efisiensi 0,85 (*Double welded butt joint*)

$$H_{shell} / D_{shell} = 1,5 / 1 \quad [24]$$

Diambil : tinggi *shell* (H_s) = 1,5 . Diameter *shell* (D)

$$\text{Volume shell} = (\pi/4) D^2 . H_s = (\pi/4) D^2 . 1,5 D = (\pi/4) 1,5 D^3$$

Volume *dish head* (ft^3) = $0,000049 \times D^3$ (in) (Brownell and Young, eq.5.11, p.88)

[26]

Volume tangki penampung = Volume *shell* + (2 . Volume *dish head*)

$$402,4948 \text{ ft}^3 = (\pi/4) 1,5 D^3 \left(\frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \right)^3 + (2 \times 0,000049 \times D^3)$$

$$402,4948 \text{ ft}^3 = 6,8177 \cdot 10^{-4} D^3 + 9,8 \cdot 10^{-5} D^3$$

$$402,4948 \text{ ft}^3 = 7,7977 \cdot 10^{-4} D^3$$

$$D = 83,9012 \text{ in} = 6,9918 \text{ ft} = 2,1311 \text{ m}$$

$$r = 3,4959 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_s = 1,5 D = 1,5 (6,9918 \text{ ft}) = 10,4877 \text{ ft} = 3,1966 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume larutan dalam dish} = 0,000049 \cdot D^3$$

$$= 0,000049 \cdot (83,9012 \text{ in})^3$$

$$= 28,9401 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume larutan dalam *shell* = Vol. lart. total – Vol. lart. dalam *dish*

$$= (362,2453 - 28,9401) \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 333,3052 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi lart. dalam shell (H)} = \frac{\text{vol.lart.dlm.shell}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2}$$

$$= \frac{333,3052}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (6,9918 \text{ ft})^2}$$

$$= 8,6855 \text{ ft}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = P \text{ hidrostatik} = \left(\frac{\rho \times H}{144} \right) \text{ psi}$$

$$= \left(\frac{62,54184 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 8,6855 \text{ ft}}{144} \right)$$

$$= 3,8036 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ desain} = 1,5 \times P \text{ operasi} = 1,5 \times 3,8036 \text{ psi} = 5,7053 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal *Shell*

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 13.1, [26] :

$$t_s = \frac{P \times ID}{2 \times (f \cdot E - 0,6P)} + c$$

dimana :

$$P = P \text{ desain} = 5,7053 \text{ psi}$$

$$ID = 6,9918 \text{ ft} = 83,9012 \text{ in}$$

Bahan konstruksi = *carbon steel* SA-283, *grade D*, dengan :

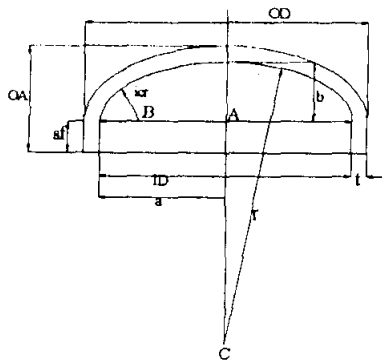
- f = stress maksimum yang diijinkan = 12650 psi [26]
- tipe sambungan = *double-welded butt joint*, dengan E = *welded-joint efficiency* = 0,8 [26]
- c = *corrosion allowance* = $\frac{1}{8}$ in

$$t_s = \frac{(5,7053 \text{ psi}) \times (41,9012 \text{ in})}{2 \times ((12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 5,7053))} + \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1487 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tebal *dish head*

$$t_s = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$



$$OD = ID + 2.t_s$$

$$= 83,9012 \text{ in} + (2 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ in})$$

$$= 84,2762 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, Table 5.7, [26] diperoleh :

OD standar = 84 in

Untuk OD = 84 in, dari Brownell and Young, Table 5.7, hal.90, [26],

diketahui t_s paling kecil adalah $\frac{5}{16}$

r (*crown radius / radius of dish*) = 84 in

$$icr \text{ (inside corner radius / knuckle radius)} = 5 \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left[3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right] \quad [26]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \left[3 + \sqrt{\frac{84}{5 \frac{1}{8}}} \right]$$

$$= 1,7621$$

$$a = \frac{ID}{2} = \frac{83,9012 \text{ in}}{2} = 41,9506 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = \frac{83,9012 \text{ in}}{2} - 5 \frac{1}{8} = 36,8256 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = (84 - 5 \frac{1}{8}) \text{ in} = 78,875 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 84 - \sqrt{78,875^2 - 36,825^2} = 14,2494 \text{ in}$$

$$t_d = \frac{P \times rc \times W}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + c \text{ (Brownell and Young, eq.7.77, p.138) [26]}$$

$$t_d = \frac{(5,7053 \text{ psi}) \times (84 \text{ in}) \times 1,7621}{2 \times ((12650 \text{ psi}) \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 5,7053 \text{ psi})} + \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,0358 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Dipilih panjang straight-flange (sf) = 2 in (Brownell and Young, Table 5.8, p.93) [26]

$$OA = t_d + b + sf$$

$$= (\frac{3}{16} + 14,2494 + 2) \text{ in}$$

$$= 16,4369 \text{ in} = 1,3150 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki keseluruhan} = \text{Tinggi shell} + (2 \times \text{Tinggi dish})$$

$$= 10,4877 \text{ ft} + (2 \times 1,3150)$$

$$= 13,1176 \text{ ft} = 3,9982 \text{ m}$$

3. Agitator

- Jenis agitator yang digunakan adalah 45° pitch six blade turbine

Dasar pemilihan 45° pitched six blade turbine : kecepatan pengadukan tinggi, cocok untuk proses pengadukan liquid dengan viskositas rendah dan sedang ($<200 \text{ Pa.s}$) [28]

- Kecepatan pengaduk (N) adalah 150 rpm.

Dasar pemilihan kecepatan 150 rpm : viskositas susu tidak terlalu tinggi, alirannya menjadi turbulent, sehingga proses pendinginan susu dapat terjadi dengan cepat dan merata [34].

- Untuk mencegah timbulnya vorteks, maka digunakan 4 buah baffles.

$$D_a = 0,4 D = 0,4 \times 6,9918 \text{ ft} = 2,7967 \text{ ft} = 0,8524 \text{ m}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} D_a = \frac{1}{5} \times 2,7967 \text{ ft} = 0,5593 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} D_a = \frac{1}{4} \times 2,7967 \text{ ft} = 0,6992 \text{ ft}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} D = \frac{1}{3} \times 6,9918 \text{ ft} = 2,33059 \text{ ft}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} D = \frac{1}{12} \times 6,9918 \text{ ft} = 0,5826 \text{ ft}$$

$$sg = \frac{\rho_{\text{susu}}}{\rho_{\text{air}} (4^\circ \text{C})} = \frac{1010,58 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}{1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 1,0106$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeller} = \frac{sg \times H}{D} = \frac{1,0023 \times 3,0649 \text{ m}}{2,1311 \text{ m}} = 1,4534 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan pengaduk} = \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 0,8524 \times 150 = 401,4982 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$\mu \text{ susu kecipir} = 2,12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{1010,58 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \frac{150}{60} \times (0,8524)^2}{2,12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}} = 865.964,8$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., Grafik 3.4-4, hal.145, [28]. Untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 865.964,8$ dan jenis agitator $45^\circ \text{ pitched six blade turbine}$ (kurva 3), maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 1,2$

$$P = 1,2 \times 1010,58 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \left(\frac{150}{60}\right)^3 \times (0,8524)^5$$

$$= 8.528,75 \text{ W} = 8,5288 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Power untuk dua buah pengaduk} = 2 \times 8,5288 \text{ kW} = 17,0575 \text{ kW}$$

Efisiensi motor diambil 80 % [25]

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{17,0575}{0,8} \text{ kW} = 21,3219 \text{ kW} = 28,5926 \text{ hp} \approx 29 \text{ hp}$$

5. Koil Pendingin

Media pendingin : larutan NaCl

$$\text{Suhu larutan NaCl masuk} = 15^\circ\text{C} = 59^\circ\text{F} = 288^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\text{Suhu susu masuk} = 140^\circ\text{C} = 284^\circ\text{F} = 413^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\text{Suhu susu keluar} = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F} = 303^\circ\text{K}$$

Nilai R_d ditetapkan 0,001

$$Q \text{ yang diserap larutan NaCl} = 2.159.854,3466 \text{ kJ/jam (dari neraca panas)}$$

$$\text{Massa larutan NaCl} = 1.019.701 \text{ kg/jam} = 2.248.033 \text{ lb/jam (dari utilitas)}$$

$$k \text{ susu kecipir} = 0,538 \text{ W/m.K} = 0,310001 \text{ btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$cp \text{ susu kecipir} = 3,85 \text{ kJ/kg.}^\circ\text{K} = 0,919996 \text{ btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\rho \text{ susu kecipir} = 1010,58 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,06019 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\mu \text{ susu kecipir} = 0,00212 \text{ kg/m.s} = 5,12851 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k \text{ NaCl} &= 51,6119 - 2,9610 \cdot 10^{-1} (T) + 4,7053 \cdot 10^{-4} (T)^2 \\ &= 51,6119 - 2,9610 \times 10^{-1} (288) + 4,7053 \times 10^{-4} (288)^2 \\ &= 5,3627 \text{ W/m.K} = 3,0972 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ NaCl} &= 95,016 - 3,1081 \times 10^{-2} (T) + 9,6789 \times 10^{-7} (T^2) + 5,5116 \times 10^{-9} (T^3) \\ &= 95,016 - 3,1081 \times 10^{-2} (303) + 9,6789 \times 10^{-7} (303^2) + 5,5116 \times 10^{-9} (303^3) \\ &= 85,8406 \text{ J/mol }^\circ\text{K} = 0,0858 \text{ kJ/mol.}^\circ\text{K} = 1,4667 \text{ kJ/kg.}^\circ\text{K} = 0,3503 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ NaCl} &= -0,9169 + \frac{1078,9}{T} - 7,6231 \times 10^{-5} (T) + 1,1105 \times 10^{-8} (T^2) \\ &= -0,9169 + \frac{1078,9}{288} - 7,6231 \times 10^{-5} (288) + 1,1105 \times 10^{-8} (288^2) \\ &= 2,8082 \text{ cp} = 6,79596 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \end{aligned}$$

Ditetapkan :

Pipa yang dipakai : 24" IPS, sch, dari Kern, Table 11, hal.844, [29], didapatkan :

$$\text{OD} = 24 \text{ in} = 1,99992 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 23,25 \text{ in} = 1,9367 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Flow area per pipe (ap)} = 23,25 \text{ in}^2 = 2,949 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Outside surface per linear ft (a'')} = 6,823 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

Evaluasi perpindahan panas :

a. Bagian bejana berisi susu

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nre} &= \frac{Da^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{2,7967^2 \text{ m}^2 \times \left(\frac{150}{60}\right) \times 1010,58 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,00212 \text{ kg/m.s}} = 865.964,8 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern, Fig.20.2, hal.718, [29], didapatkan : $j_c = 2000$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_o &= j_c \times \frac{k}{Dt} \times \left(\frac{cp \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14} \\
 &= 2000 \times \frac{0,310001}{6,9918} \times \left(\frac{0,919996 \times 5,12851}{0,310001} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{5,12851}{5,12851} \right)^{0,14} \\
 &= 219,558 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Bagian pipa (*koil*) berisi larutan NaCl

$$W = 2.248.033 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$a_p = 425 \text{ in}^2 = 2,949 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$G_p = \frac{W}{a_p} = \frac{2.248.033 \text{ lb/jam}}{2.949 \text{ ft}^2} = 762.296,1308 \text{ lb/ft}^2.\text{jam}$$

$$N_{re} = \frac{ID \times G_p}{\mu} = \frac{1,9367 \text{ ft} \times 762.296,1308 \text{ lb/ft}^2.\text{jam}}{6,79596 \text{ lb/ft.jam}} = 217.240,5961$$

Dari Kern, Fig. 24, hal.834, [29], untuk harga $N_{re} = 217.240,5961$, didapatkan $j_H = 800$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_i &= j_H \times \frac{k}{ID} \times \left(\frac{cp \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14} \\
 &= 800 \times \frac{3,0975}{1,9367} \times \left(\frac{0,3522 \times 6,79596}{3,0975} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{6,79596}{6,79596} \right)^{0,14} \\
 &= 988,67599 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD} = 988,67599 \times \frac{1,9367}{1,9999} = 957,4351 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{957,4351 \times 219,558}{957,4351 + 219,558} = 178,6013 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$U_D = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{U_c} + R_d} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{178,6013} + 0,001} \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$= 151,5367 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F} = 3.098,0005 \text{ kJ/h.m}^2.\text{°C}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{2.159.854,35 \text{ kJ/jam}}{3.098,0005 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2.\text{°C} \times (30-15) \text{ °C}}$$

$$= 46,4785 \text{ m}^2 = 400,2755 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$L = \frac{A}{a''} = \frac{400,2755 \text{ ft}^2}{6,823 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}} = 73,32193 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dc &= \text{Diameter koil, diambil} = 0,85 \times D_{\text{vessel}} \\ &= 0,85 \times 6,9918 \text{ ft} \\ &= 5,943 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$rc = \text{jari-jari koil} = 0,5 \times dc = 0,5 \times 5,943 \text{ ft} = 2,9715 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume koil} &= \text{Volume silinder} = \pi \times rc^2 \times L \\ &= 3,14 \times 2,9715^2 \times 73,32193 = 2032,904 \text{ ft}^3 = 57,5312 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$nc = \frac{L}{\pi \times dc} = \frac{73,3219 \text{ ft}}{\pi \times (5,943 \text{ ft})} = 3,9291 \approx 4$$

$$sc = \text{spasi koil, diambil } 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} hc &= ((nc - 1) \times (do + sc)) + do \\ &= ((4 - 1) \times (24 + 2)) + 24 \\ &= 102 \text{ in} = 8,16 \text{ ft} = 2,4872 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pengecekan :

$$\text{Tinggi liquida di bagian silinder} = 8,6855 \text{ ft}$$

$$hc < ls \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Spesifikasi alat :

- Nama = Tangki Pendingin

XX. Pompa (L-242)

Fungsi : mengalirkan susu kecipir dari tangki pencampuran (M-240) ke alat sterilisasi (UHT) (E-244)

Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan : ekonomis dan efektif untuk mengalirkan liquid berviskositas rendah dengan kapasitas besar.

$$T = 46^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Massa slurry kecipir masuk} = 5180,0001 \text{ kg/jam} = 1,438889 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ slurry} &= 1010,58 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ (dari perhitungan tangki pencampuran)} \\ &= 62,41013 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \text{ (dari perhitungan tangki Penampungan I)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Debit slurry kedelai masuk} &= \frac{5180,0001 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}}{1010,58 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} \\ &= 5,1258 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,05026 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu \text{ susu kecipir} = 0,00212 \text{ kg/m.s} = 0,001425 \text{ lbm/ft.s [28]}$$

Dari Peter and Timmerhaus, 7th ed., hal. 496 dan 888, [25], didapat :

$$\text{ID opt} = 3,9 \times Q_i^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} = 3,9 \times (0,05026)^{0,45} \times (62,41013)^{0,13} = 1,7378 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih *steel pipe* (IPS) berukuran 2 in, schedule 40, dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., App.

A.5, [28], diperoleh :

$$\text{ID} = 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,1722 \text{ ft}; \text{OD} = 2,375 \text{ in}; A = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$v = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{0,05026 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{0,0233 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,1572 \text{ ft/s} = 0,6575 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,17281 \times 2,1572 \times 62,41013}{0,001425} = 16.272,33 \text{ (turbulen)}$$

Dari Geankoplis, 3rd ed., pers. 2.7-28, [28] :

$$\frac{1}{2\alpha \cdot g_c} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

dimana : $\Delta Z = Z_2 - Z_1 = 2,5 - (1,3296 + 0,5) = 0,6704 \text{ m}$

$$v_1 = 0$$

$$v_2 = 2,1572 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta P_{\text{pompa}} = \Delta P_{\text{total pada UHT}} = 2,7253 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ atm} = 0,0577 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

Perhitungan ΣF :

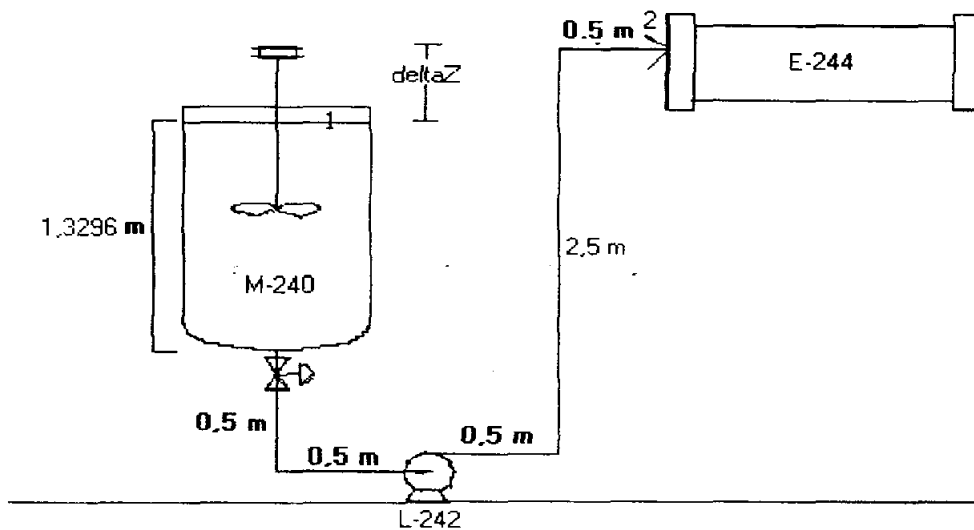
1. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa :

$$K_c = 0,55 (1 - (A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}}))$$

$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0$; karena A_{tangki} jauh lebih besar dibanding A_{pipa} sehingga :

$$K_c = 0,55$$

$$h_c = K_c \times \frac{v_2^2}{2\alpha \cdot g_c} = 0,55 \times \frac{2,1572^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} = 0,0398 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$



2. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, fitting dan valve

$$\text{Panjang pipa lurus} = 4,5 \text{ m} = 14,7636 \text{ ft}$$

Dalam sistem digunakan 3 buah *elbow* 90° dengan $Le/D = 35$, dan 1 buah *gate valve* dengan $Le/D = 9$

$$Le = ((3 \times 35) + (1 \times 9)) \times 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 114 \times 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 19,6287 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta L = \text{panjang total} = 14,7636 \text{ ft} + 19,6287 \text{ ft} = 34,3923 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Commercial steel : } E = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

$$\frac{E}{D} = \frac{0,00015}{0,1722} = 0,00087 \rightarrow f = 0,008$$

$$F_f = \frac{4 \times f \times \Delta L \times v^2}{D \times 2g_c} = \frac{4 \times 0,008 \times 34,3923 \times 2,1572^2}{0,1722 \times 2.32,174} = 0,4623 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma F = h_c + F_f = (0,039776 + 0,4623) \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} = 0,4138 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Sehingga :

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \times (2,1572^2 - 0) + \frac{32,174}{32,174} \times 0,6704 + \frac{0,0577}{62,41013} + 0,50203 + W_s = 0$$

$$-W_s = 1,2457 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 50%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Brake hp} &= \frac{-w_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} \\ &= \frac{1,2457 \times 3,1722}{0,52 \times 550} = 0,0138 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Peter and Timmerhaus, 7th ed., Fig.14-38, hal.521, [25], untuk BHP = 0,0138

hp, didapatkan efisiensi motor = 80%.

Sehingga dipakai pompa dengan motor = $0,0138/0,80 \text{ hp} = 0,0173 \text{ hp} \approx 0,25 \text{ hp}$

Spesifikasi alat :

- Fungsi : Mengalirkan susu kecipir dari tangki pencampuran ke alat sterilisasi (UHT)

- Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*
- Rate aliran pompa : $5,1258 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$
- Ukuran pipa : 2 in sch 40
- Power motor : 0,25 hp
- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel*
- Jumlah : 1 buah

XXI. Cyclone (H-122)

Fungsi : memisahkan kulit ari biji kecipir agar tidak terbawa udara keluar

Tipe : *cyclone separator*

Kondisi operasi : $T = 30^\circ\text{C} = 303^\circ\text{K}$

$$P = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

BM udara = 29 kg/kgmol

Massa udara = 2.196,9744 lb/jam

Perhitungan :

$$P_{\text{udara}} = \frac{BM}{V_0} \times \frac{P_0}{P} \times \frac{T_0}{T} \times 1 \text{ lbmol} = \frac{29}{395} \times \frac{14,7}{14,7} \times \frac{303}{303} \times 1 \text{ lbmol} = 0,0734 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Laju gas} = \frac{2.196,9744}{0,0734} = 29.931,5313 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} = 8,3143 \text{ ft}^3 / \text{detik}$$

Kecepatan gas = 50 – 75 ft/s [8]

Ditetapkan kecepatan gas = 75 ft/s

Luas penampang gas masuk = $8,3143/75 = 0,1109 \text{ ft}^2 = 15,9696 \text{ in}^2$

Dari Perry, 7^{ed}, hal.20-84 : $AC = BC \times HC$

$$HC = 2 \times BC$$

$$AC = 2 \times BC^2$$

$$AC = 15,9696 \text{ in}^2 = 2 \times BC^2, BC = 2,8257 \text{ in}$$

$$HC = 2 \times BC = 5,6518 \text{ in}$$

$$DC = 2 \times HC = 11,30296 \text{ in}$$

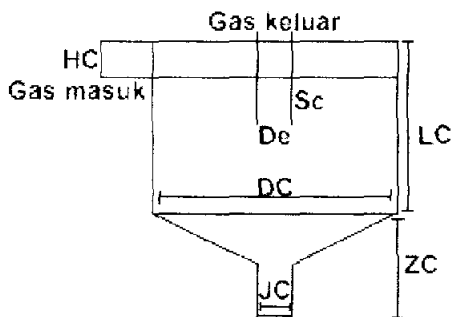
$$De = DC/2 = 5,6518 \text{ in}$$

$$LC = 2 \times DC = 22,6059 \text{ in}$$

$$Sc = DC/8 = 1,4129 \text{ in}$$

$$Zc = 2 \times DC = 22,6059 \text{ in}$$

$$JC = DC/4 = 2,8257 \text{ in}$$



Spesifikasi alat :

- Tipe : *Cyclone separator*
- Ukuran : $AC = 15,9696 \text{ in}^2$
 $BC = 2,8257 \text{ in}$
 $HC = 5,6518 \text{ in}$
 $DC = 11,30296 \text{ in}$
 $De = 5,6518 \text{ in}$
 $LC = 22,6059 \text{ in}$
 $Sc = 1,4129 \text{ in}$
 $Zc = 22,6059 \text{ in}$
 $Jc = 2,8257 \text{ in}$

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

APPENDIX D

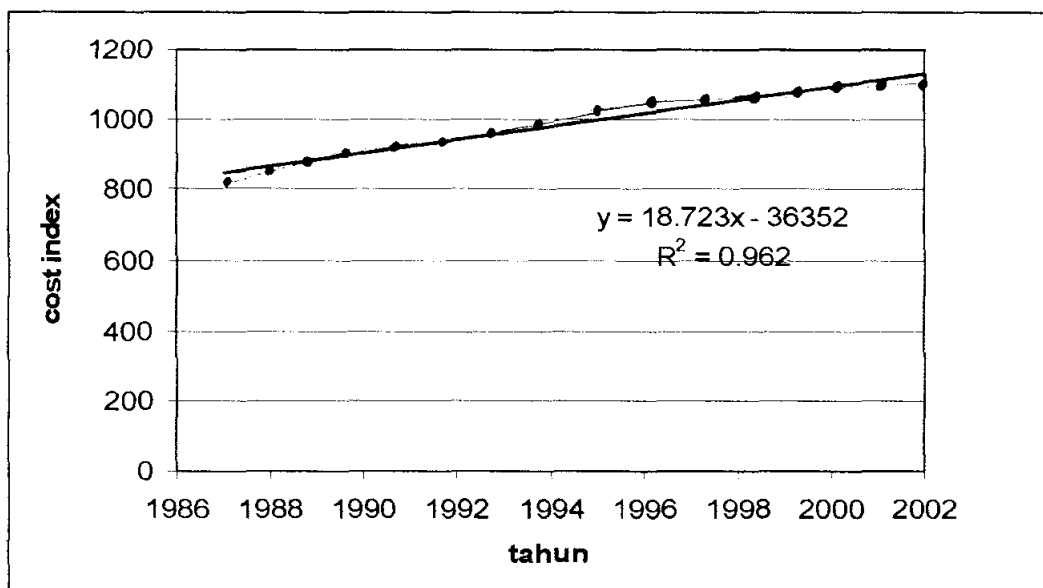
PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

Harga peralatan sering mengalami perubahan karena kondisi ekonomi. Oleh karena itu, untuk memperkirakan harga peralatan sekarang diperlukan suatu indeks yang dapat mengkonversikan harga peralatan sebelumnya menjadi harga sekarang. Metode yang digunakan untuk menentukan harga peralatan adalah metode *Cost Index* yang dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\text{Harga alat saat ini} = \frac{\text{Cost index saat ini}}{\text{Cost index pada tahun A}} \cdot \text{Harga Alat pada Tahun A}$$

D.1. Perhitungan Harga Peralatan

Cost index yang digunakan adalah dari *Marshall & Swift Cost Index*. Diperkirakan pabrik Susu Kecipir mulai didirikan tahun 2009, sehingga dengan extrapolasi dari linierisasi data-data tahun sebelumnya didapatkan :



Gambar D.1 Grafik hubungan *cost index* vs tahun

Cost Index Marshall & Swift pada tahun 2007 = 1.225,061

Cost Index Marshall & Swift pada tahun 2009 = 1.262,507

Contoh perhitungan :

Nama alat : Tangki larutan NaHCO_3

Kapasitas : 3,3999 m^3

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel* 304 grade S

Harga Tahun 2007 : Rp 65.000.000,00 (PT. Meco)

$$\text{Harga Tahun 2009} = \frac{1.262,507}{1.225,061} \times \text{Rp } 65.000.000,00 = \text{Rp } 66.986.831,68$$

Dengan cara yang sama, harga peralatan disajikan pada Tabel D.1 untuk alat-alat proses dan Tabel D.2 untuk alat - alat utilitas.

Tabel D.1. Tabel harga alat proses

Kode	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Harga 2007 (Rp)	Harga 2009 (Rp)	Harga total 2009 (Rp)
J-112 J-121 J-123	<i>Chain conveyor</i>	3	11.400.000	11.748.459,71	35.245.379,13
H-113	Saringan	1	73.331.348,10	75.572.841,10	75.572.841,10
M-115	Tangki larutan NaHCO_3	1	65.000.000	66.986.831,68	66.986.831,68
M-110	Tangki pemasakan	2	75.000.000	77.292.498,09	154.584.996,18
C-120	Pengupasan kulit	1	150.000.000	154.584.996,18	154.584.996,18
C-210	Penggilingan	1	200.000.000	206.113.328,23	206.113.328,23
M-220	Tangki ekstraksi	1	225.000.000	231.877.494,26	231.877.494,26
F-221	Tangki penampungan I	1	215.000.000	221.571.827,85	221.571.827,85
L-221 L-241 L-242	Pompa	3	2.000.000	2.061.133,28	6.183.399,85
H-220	<i>Plate and Frame Fiter Press</i>	2	150.000.000	154.584.996,18	309.169.992,35
F-232	Tangki penampungan II	1	195.000.000	200.960.495,03	200.960.495,03
M-240	Tangki pencampuran	1	84.766.778,61	87.357.814,32	87.357.814,32
M-243	Tangki pelarutan gula	1	151.000.000	155.615.562,82	155.615.562,82
E-244	Sterilisasi	1	700.000.000	721.396.648,82	721.396.648,82
H-122	<i>Cyclone</i>	1	74.966.699,79	77.258.180,00	77.258.180,00
TOTAL					2.704.479.787,79

Tabel D.2 Tabel harga alat utilitas

Kode	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Harga 2007 (Rp)	Harga total 2009 (Rp)
L-410	Pompa	1	2.000.000	2.061.133,28
F-411	Tangki penampung I	1	50.000.000	51.528.332,06
L-412	Pompa	1	2.000.000	2.061.133,28
H-413	<i>Sand filter</i>	1	125.000.000	128.820.830,15
F-414	Tangki penampung II	1	50.000.000	51.528.332,06
L-415	Pompa	1	2.000.000	2.061.133,28
H-416	<i>Carbon filter</i>	1	125.000.000	128.820.830,15
F-417	Tangki penampung III	1	50.000.000	51.528.332,06
L-418	Pompa	1	2.000.000	2.061.133,28
H-419	Demineralisasi	1	125.000.000	128.820.830,15
F-420	Tangki penampung IV	1	50.000.000	51.528.332,06
	Boiler	1	400.000.000	412.226.656,47
	Tangki penampung bahan bakar	1	150.000.000	154.584.996,18
	Genset	1	120.000.000	123.667.996,94
	Refrigerator	1	95.000.000	97.903.830,91
TOTAL				1.389.203.832,30

Total harga alat = biaya alat proses + biaya alat utilitas

$$= \text{Rp } 2.704.479.787,79 + \text{Rp } 1.389.203.832,30$$

$$= \text{Rp } 4.093.683.620,09$$

D.2. Perhitungan Harga Bahan Baku

Contoh perhitungan :

Kecipir diperoleh dari supplier-supplier di seluruh Indonesia dengan harga = Rp

2.000/kg. Dalam 1 hari dibutuhkan 545,8199 kg kecipir /hari.

Kebutuhan kecipir setahun = 545,8199 kg/hari . 330 hari/ tahun

$$= 4.322.893,61 \text{ kg/tahun}$$

Jadi : harga beli = Rp 2.000/kg \times 4.322.893,61 kg/tahun = Rp 8.645.787.216

Dengan cara yang sama, maka diketahui harga bahan baku seperti terlihat pada Tabel D.3.

Tabel D.3. Harga bahan baku

Bahan	Rp/kg	Kg/hari	kg/thn	harga/thn (Rp)
Kecipir	2.000	545,8199	4.322.893,61	8.645.787.216
NaHCO ₃	13.000	6,7886	53.765,71	698.954.256
Gula	6.500	135,7727	1.075.319,78	8.602.558.272
TOTAL				17.947.299.744

D.3. Perhitungan Harga Utilitas

Perhitungan harga utilitas terdiri dari biaya zeolit, NaCl untuk regenerasi, refrigerant, harga bahan bakar dan harga listrik. Contoh perhitungan biaya listrik diambil dari bab utilitas diketahui bahwa lumen output dari pos keamanan adalah 5164,8 lumen. Efficacy dari lampu Fluorescent adalah 85 lumen/watt. Sehingga,

$$\text{power} = \frac{5164,8 \text{ lumen}}{85 \text{ lumen/watt}} = 0,0608 \text{ kW}$$

Berdasarkan sumber dari PLN, biaya listrik luar beban puncak (LWBP) untuk industri adalah Rp 660/kWh sedangkan biaya listrik beban puncak (WBP) pada jam 17.00-22.00 adalah Rp 1.220/kWh. Lampu di pos keamanan menyala selama 12 jam/hari, yaitu dari jam 17.00 – 05.00 maka biaya listrik dihitung sebagai berikut:

- a. Pada waktu beban puncak (17.00-22.00)

$$\text{kWh} = 5 \text{ jam} \times 0,0608 \text{ kW} = 0,3038 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\text{Harga listrik WBP} = 0,3038 \text{ kWh} \times \text{Rp. } 1.220/\text{kWh} = \text{Rp. } 340,8636/\text{hari}$$

- b. Pada waktu beban diluar puncak

$$\text{kWh} = 7 \text{ jam} \times 0,0608 \text{ kW} = 0,4253 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\text{Harga listrik LWBP} = \text{Rp } 660/\text{kWh} \times 0,4253 \text{ kWh} = \text{Rp } 280.698/\text{hari}$$

Dengan cara yang sama, biaya listrik dihitung sebagai berikut :

Tabel D.4. Biaya listrik dari lampu

Ruang	Lumen Output	Efficacy	Waktu	kW	kWh (WBP)	kWh (LWBP)	WBP	LWBP
Pos keamanan	5164,8	85	12	0,0608	0,3038	0,4253	267,3544	187,1480
Parkir roda dua	139,8	40	12	0,3497	1,7485	2,4479	1538,6800	1077,0760
Parkir roda empat	8608	40	12	0,2152	1,0760	1,5064	946,8800	662,8160
Kantor	75320	85	24	0,8861	4,4306	16,8362	3898,9176	7407,9435
Area proses	430400	40	24	10,7600	53,8000	204,4400	47344,0000	89953,6000
Gardu PLN	484,2	85	12	0,0057	0,0285	0,0399	25,0645	17,5451
Generator	968,4	85	12	0,0114	0,0570	0,0798	50,1289	35,0903
Utilitas	96840	40	24	2,4210	12,1050	45,9990	10652,4000	20239,5600
Gudang Bahan Baku	19368	40	24	0,4842	2,4210	9,1998	2130,4800	4047,9120
Gudang Barang Jadi	18830	40	24	0,4708	2,3538	8,9443	2071,3000	3935,4700
Bengkel	7747,2	85	12	0,0911	0,4557	0,6380	401,0315	280,7221
Toilet	7747,2	85	12	0,0911	0,4557	0,6380	401,0315	280,7221
Klinik	2582,4	85	12	0,0304	0,1519	0,2127	133,6772	93,5740
Taman dan jalan	354757,2	40	12	8,8689	44,3447	62,0825	39023,2920	27316,3044
Pengolahan Limbah	6456	40	12	0,1614	0,8070	1,1298	710,1600	497,1120
Musholla+wudhu	2582,4	85	12	0,0304	0,1519	0,2127	133,6772	93,5740
Total							109.728,0748	156.126,1696

Tabel D.5. Biaya listrik dari alat

Alat	hp	kW	kWh (WBP)	kWh (LWBP)	WBP	LWBP
Proses	68,82	51,32	256,6	4.875,31	225.803,93	2.145.137,29
Utilitas	1,27	0,95	4,75	90,16	4.177,14	39.682,86
Total					229.981,07	2.184.820,15

Total biaya = Rp 109.728,0748 + Rp 156.126,1696 + Rp 229.981,07

+ Rp 2.184.820,15

= Rp 2.680.655,46/hari = Rp 884.616.303,17/tahun

Tabel D.6. Biaya utilitas

Biaya	Kg/thn atau L/thn	Rp/kg atau Rp/L	Harga/thn (Rp)
U/ regenerasi			
Pasir Silika	2.118	30.000	63.540.000
Karbon aktif	1.100	2.000	2.200.000
Zeolit	17.915	25.000	447.875.000
NaCl	4.875	5.000	24.375.000
Bahan Bakar			
Solar	9.356,04	6.000	56.136.240
Refrigerant			
Lar Brine	84.975,09	110.000	9.347.250.000
Ammonia	3.482,05	200.000	696.400.000
Air			
Air PDAM	4.841.100	6.000	29.046.600.000
TOTAL			39.684.376.240

D.4. Perhitungan Harga Bahan Kemasan

Produk susu kecipir dikemas dengan kemasan multilapis (200 ml)

Tabel D.7. Harga bahan kemasan

Jenis kemasan	Kebutuhan per tahun	Harga per satuan	Harga total
Kemasan multilapis	198.000.000	400	79.200.000.000
1 kardus berisi 120 kemasan	16.500.000	1500	2.475.000.000
TOTAL			81.675.000.000

D.5. Perhitungan Harga Jual Produk

Produk yang dihasilkan adalah 120.000 liter per hari. Sehingga dalam waktu satu tahun, produk yang dihasilkan = 120.000 liter/hari . 330 hari per tahun = 39.600.000 liter/tahun.

Produk dikemas dalam bentuk kemasan multilapis 200 ml. Jadi total susu kecipir yang dihasilkan adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kemasan 200 ml} &= 39.600.000 \text{ liter/tahun} / 0.2 \text{ L/kemasan} \\ &= 198.000.000 \text{ kemasan/thn} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel D.8 Tabel harga produk

Penjualan	Jumlah (L/tahun)	Jumlah kemasan	Harga/kemasan (Rp)	Penjualan Total (Rp)
Susu kecipir	39.600.000	198.000.000	950	188.100.000.000

D.6. Perhitungan Gaji Karyawan

Jumlah karyawan di pabrik Susu Kecipir adalah 163 orang yang terdiri dari :

1. Karyawan non shift

Karyawan yang bekerja non shift adalah karyawan di bidang keuangan, personalia, pemasaran, pegawai R&D, dan pegawai *cleaning service* dengan jam kerja Senin-Jumat pukul 08.00-17.00.

2. Karyawan shift

Karyawan yang bekerja shift terdiri dari pegawai kesehatan, pegawai bagian bengkel, bagian *Quality Control*, bagian produksi, bagian utilitas, satpam, pegawai gudang. Jam kerja karyawan shift adalah dari hari Senin – Minggu dengan jadwal :

Shift A: pukul 07.00-15.00

Shift B: pukul 15.00-23.00

Shift C: pukul 23.00-07.00

Shift D : Libur

Pergantian shift dilakukan setiap tiga hari sekali seperti terlihat dalam Tabel D.9

Tabel D.9.Shift pergantian kerja

Shift	Hari								
	Senin	Selasa	Rabu	Kamis	Jumat	Sabtu	Minggu	Senin	Selasa
1	A	A	A	B	B	B	C	C	C
2	B	B	B	C	C	C	D	D	D
3	C	C	C	D	D	D	A	A	A
Libur	D	D	D	A	A	A	B	B	B

Gaji dari masing-masing pegawai dapat dilihat pada tabel D.10.

Tabel D.10. Gaji Keseluruhan

Jabatan	Jumlah (orang)	Gaji/bln (Rp)	Total Gaji/bln (Rp)
Direktur Utama	1	20.000.000	20.000.000
Sekretaris Direksi	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
Direktur Manufaktur	1	5.000.000	5.000.000
Direktur Pemasaran	1	5.000.000	5.000.000
Direktur Keuangan & Administrasi	1	5.000.000	5.000.000
Sekretaris	3	1.500.000	4.500.000
Manajer Teknik	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
Manajer Produksi	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
Manajer R&D	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
Manajer Pemasaran	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
Manajer Pembelian	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
Manajer Keuangan	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
Manajer Administrasi	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
Kepala Produksi	1	3.000.000	2.000.000
Karyawan Proses	30	800.000	24.000.000
Staff Gudang Bahan Baku	2	900.000	1.800.000
Karyawan Gudang Bahan Baku	9	800.000	7.200.000
Staff Gudang Bahan Jadi	2	900.000	1.800.000
Karyawan Gudang Bahan Jadi	9	800.000	7.200.000
Karyawan Teknik	3	1.000.000	3.000.000
Karyawan QC & QA	9	1.000.000	9.000.000
Karyawan Pemasaran (Promosi)	3	800.000	2.400.000
Staff Pembelian	2	900.000	1.800.000
Staff Keuangan	2	900.000	1.800.000
Kepala HRD	1	2.000.000	2.000.000
Staff HRD	2	900.000	1.800.000
Kepala Keamanan	1	1.000.000	1.000.000
Satpam	6	800.000	4.800.000
Kepala Kesehatan	1	1.200.000	1.200.000
Tim Kesehatan	6	1.000.000	6.000.000
Cleaning Service	9	600.000	5.400.000
TOTAL	113	-	144.300.000

Gaji karyawan dalam 1 tahun dihitung sebanyak 13 bulan gaji (1 bulan gaji digunakan untuk tunjangan hari raya karyawan).

Gaji karyawan dalam 1 tahun = Rp 144.300.000 x 13 bulan

= Rp 1.875.900.000

D.7. Perhitungan Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

Luas tanah	=	8400 m ²
Luas bangunan	=	7408 m ²
Harga tanah per m ²	= Rp	600.000
Harga bangunan per m ²	= Rp	1.000.000
Harga tanah total	= Rp	5.040.000.000
Harga bangunan	= Rp	7.408.000.000
Total seluruh	= Rp	12.448.000.000

